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Fury as BP gets approval to test for oil

There is hardly anything in the world more common than a cheap and reliable car. But for quality... **Vent-Axia**

THE GUARDIAN

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HOPE
SPAIN'S SHERRY
GONZALEZ BYASS

Moss Evans 'will stay' to handle rigging claims

Todd agrees to re-run of TGWU ballot

By Peter Hetherington and John Arlill
A new election for the leadership of the Transport and General Workers' Union looks likely after the statement last night by the successful candidate in last year's ballot, Mr Ron Todd, that he would favour a re-run to clear the air of ballot-rigging allegations.
Mr Todd's statement coincided with a hint from the retiring general secretary, Mr Moss Evans, that he might have to delay his departure to deal with the election problem.
Mr Evans accused the election runner-up, Mr George Wright, who is to see him on Thursday about the allegations, of not leaving him enough time to deal with the issue. He said it put in question whether Mr Todd could take over the job on the due date at the end of the union's biennial conference in June.
Mr Todd, speaking in Inverness on the eve of the Scottish TUC, said it was vital that the affair be quickly resolved so that the TGWU could return to normality.
He was clearly upset when he asked why it had taken 11 months for the allegations of ballot-rigging to surface. He also said he was concerned the pressure being endured by Mr Evans.
He said he would support another election because it was vital for the union's leader to have the full trust, confidence and assistance of the membership. He declined to answer any specific questions but several times stressed the need for TGWU unity after six

preparing evidence of irregularities in five of the union's regions without prior warning.
Mr Evans told the Guardian that Mr Todd, who has been general secretary elect for 11 months, "must be going through agony." He added: "This thing is going to take a long time to get sorted, to discover whether there should be a rerun. It's a matter for the executive, not for me."
Asked if it would mean delaying his retirement, Mr Evans said: "I don't know. It's a matter for the executive. They have left me so little time."
He said of Mr Wright: "I cut short my visit to the US and cancelled my visit to the Scottish TUC and invited George to come and give his evidence to me on Monday. I've had a letter from him saying that he is unable to do so until Thursday. And I understand from the newspapers that he is now, after 11 months, preparing the evidence that he is going to give to me. I don't want to be unkind, but if he's anything like a decent colleague he would have told me before now, which is within a week of my retirement."
"He knows perfectly well that I can't declare an amnesty for those who he says are guilty of malpractice and have a rerun. Even the Jockey Club doesn't declare a race null and void without an inquiry."
He added: "If he has got any positive serious case that I can get my teeth into, I promise that I will deal with it, but I can't just order a rerun without an inquiry. So why doesn't he come and see me on Monday?"
Text to back page, col. 4

Jenkins attacks Victorian values

By Colin Brown, Political Staff
THE Bishop of Durham last night delivered his most veiled condemnation of the Government's political philosophy with a lecture which is likely to increase demands for his resignation.
Conservative backbench MPs who were prepared to tolerate the Rt. Rev. David Jenkins's earlier comments about the Resurrection, the miners' strike and unemployment, last night said the time had come for the Archbishop of Canterbury to sack him.
Bishop Jenkins in a BBC

Radio Four lecture criticised the extreme right and left wings of British politics and made scathing attacks on Victorian values — a clear reference to some of the Prime Minister's beliefs.
Advancing the cause of a "liberation theology" in Britain, he said: "To return to the ethics of 19th century entrepreneurial individualism is either nostalgic nonsense or else a firm declaration that individual selfishness and organised greed are the only effective motivations for human behaviour."
The Bishop's lecture follows growing criticism from

Tory leaders and other bishops who disagree with his teaching on the Bible, but it develops his political views more fully. He says that, while British liberation theology will take some of the diagnoses of Marxism very seriously, it will not in any way be dominated by Marxism.
By suggesting, even in passing, that his theology of liberation should take some Marxist diagnoses, Bishop Jenkins opened himself up

to attack for being a cleric with Communist sympathies. Conservative MPs were ready to seize on this part of his lecture last night but turned their annoyance to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, for allowing the bishop to continue in his office.
"There's nothing we can do apart from object," said one leading Tory backbench critic, Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, MP for Selby Oak. "The Archbishop of Canterbury should tell him to go."
The political controversy caused by the bishop's lec-

ture is likely to be heightened by the return of Parliament after the Easter recess. There were signs that the Tory leadership, particularly Mr John Gummer, chairman of the party and a member of the Church of England's General Synod, is growing tired of countering the bishop's attacks on government policy.
It is believed that Mr Gummer had decided against rising to the religious and political bait provided by the bishop's recent utterances. But Mr Gummer will be under increased pressure to turn to back page, col. 1

NEWS IN BRIEF

Check on diplomats

THE vetting of all foreign embassy staff before they are allowed to live in Britain is among measures expected soon to deal with crimes committed by diplomats. Back page.



NOELE Gordon, (above), the actress best known for her part in Crossroads, died yesterday. Obituary, page 2.

Hindley review
MYRA Hindley, one of the Moors murderers, has been recommended for parole in the first official review of her case. Back page.

Uranium mounts
NEAR panic buying in the 1970s means that Britain now has its own uranium mountain. Page 3.

Push for funds
THE Reagan Administration is to make a final effort to secure funding for the Contra rebels in Nicaragua. Page 6.

The weather
CLOUDY after bright start. Details, back page.

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Clarke keen to end restrictions on GPs

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent
The Government wants to renege the contracts of the country's 23,000 family doctors as part of a radical change to open up the GP service to internal competition and encourage private practice.
Proposals being studied include ending restrictions on private practice, such as the ban on GPs taking on extra patients imposed by the Wilson Labour government which limits their work by doctors in health centres. This affects 20 per cent, or 4,600 doctors.
More controversial proposals include relaxing the ban on charges doctors can make. Rather than introduce measures such as charging to visit patients the Health Minister, Mr Kenneth Clarke, favours encouraging doctors to introduce new services for patients.
Examples include private health checks — which a GP could do more cheaply than BUPA's health centres, and charging those women who could afford it for cervical smears.
The changes, to be put forward in a green paper this summer, will amount to the first substantial review of the family doctor service since it was set up in 1948.
Reform of doctors' contracts — which run to hundreds of pages of regulations — is seen as the catalyst to change the system rather than the introduction of a national voucher scheme or mass advertising.
Mr Clarke is recommending that Department of Health civil servants should draw up a final version for publication after the social security reviews are released by Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, next month.
The present GP contract strictly limits the right of doctors to take on private pa-

tients, make charges for extra services, advertise or provide information, and also restricts patients from changing doctors, easily, except when they move.
It is understood that Mr Clarke has instructed his civil servants to study every section of the contract to see how the regulations can be relaxed to encourage competition.
The result would be to generate more income for doctors, particularly in the prosperous suburbs and shires. At the same time patients would be told that they had more freedom of choice over extra services.
Mr Clarke also wants to make it easier for patients to change doctors in the same town and to be able to complain about services without having initially to face their own GP.
The overall effect of these reforms would put doctors' services more in line with dentists'. Patients would receive part of their treatment on the National Health Service and could pay for some individual items.
It would also have the attraction of allowing the Government to impose cash limits on the family doctor service, something it has so far felt unable to do because of the spectre of patients being turned away at surgery doors. If doctors had an alternative source of income, the restrictions imposed on hospital services might be possible for GPs.
Mr Clarke is under pressure from the Prime Minister's office to go further and encourage the development of rival, private surgeries.
Mr Clarke — who has no personal private health insurance — has resisted such moves and is backed by Mr Fowler in implementing any change which would abolish parts of the NHS.

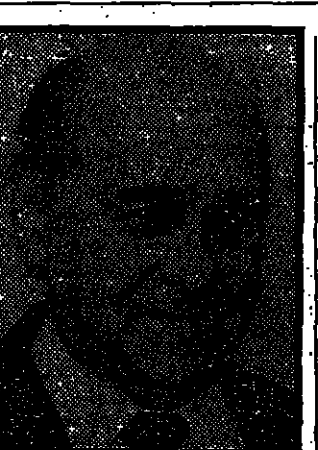
Labour rebels defiant on black sections

By Stephen Cook
Delegates from 24 constituency Labour parties decided yesterday to continue their defiance of the party's national executive committee over the issue of black sections, and to organise a "direct action".
The first such action is likely to be a demonstration in the Lewisham East constituency in south London on April 27, when the party's national agent arrives to try to solve a reselection row.
The national executive has told the Lewisham East party that its choice of a prospective MP will not be valid if it chooses from the two candi-

dates who have been approved with the participation of the local black section.
Another five constituency parties who have changed their rules in defiance of the NEC to set up black sections, along the lines of women's sections and young socialists, are likely to experience similar confrontations shortly.
They are Hornsey and Wood Green, Vauxhall, Nottingham East, Newham North-west and Deptford. Mr Marc Wadsworth, chairman of Vauxhall black sections, said yesterday: "The selection question has been introduced by the leadership. Our battle is for representation and justice."

Ms Linda Bellos, vice-chairman of the national committee of black sections, said that the leadership's handling of the issue was heavy-handed and inept and would lead it into political difficulty and embarrassment. "Black people have always had to break rules to get anywhere," she added.
Other delegates said that there were 53 Labour MPs who would not have gained their seats without the support of black people. If the Labour Party did not take seriously demands for equal representation and a legislative programme to reduce racial disadvantage there would be widespread abstention by black

voters at the next election.
Mr Neil James, secretary of Nottingham East black section, said there had been calls for black people to abstain in the forthcoming county council elections in Nottinghamshire because the Labour programme did not deal with the problems of black people.
A working party on black involvement in the Labour Party, set up by last year's annual conference and due to report to this year's conference, is expected to give a guarded welcome to black sections of some kind. But there is intense opposition in the NEC, the leadership, the trade unions and Militant.



THE condition of the critically ill president-elect of Brazil, Mr Francisco Neves, (above), worsened yesterday after his seventh operation in a month. Last night he had a fever and increasing lung problems and was still linked to a kidney machine and oxygen supply. In all, Mr Neves, aged 75, has undergone 23 operations since emergency abdominal surgery on the eve of his planned inauguration on March 15 prevented him from taking office as Brazil's first elected president for 21 years.

Thatcher set to turn on Labour critics

By Colin Brown, Political Staff
Mrs Thatcher returned to Britain last night, apparently ready to ignore the advice of her Cabinet colleagues and attack Opposition critics who were offended by comments she made during her tour of the Far East about "seeing off" the miners' dispute.
The Prime Minister is expected to round on her critics in a statement to the Commons tomorrow, and to attack Labour spokesmen for undermining her efforts to beat the drum for British exports abroad.
However, her Cabinet colleagues last night took the view that it would be better for her to ignore the attacks. Ministers felt that by the time the statement on her tour is

made the Commons, having returned from the Easter recess, will have more to concern itself with than whether Mrs Thatcher was in Indonesia or Malaysia.
Even Mrs Thatcher's most loyal backbenchers feel that the tour was too strenuous, and that she was wrong to try to fit so much into it. The breakdown of her voice during a key speech was regarded as evidence that the tour was too taxing, even though she put her lapse down to a combination of a cold and Sri Lankan air conditioning.
Labour spokesmen are convinced that the tour demonstrated Mrs Thatcher's lack of tact in foreign affairs, and showed that she had become detached from domestic issues. They are likely to try to capitalise on the growing concern among Tories that Mrs Thatcher's combative image could be damaging in the run-up to a general election fought

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Fighting at new peak, page 18

Captured suicide bomber 'not a believer'

From Ian Black in Jerusalem
The would-be Shiite suicide bomber captured by Israelis in southern Lebanon has said that he was not motivated by religious fervour but was forced to accept a "mission" to drive an explosives-laden car into an Israeli army convoy.
According to Israeli media reports yesterday the bomber, Mohammed Bourro, aged 15, although a Shiite Muslim, was not religious at all, and was made to undertake the suicide mission to get his father out of trouble.
Bourro was captured, together with a Mercedes car packed with 200lb of explosives, in an Israeli raid on the

village of Sir al-Gharbiyeh, east of the port city of Tyre on February 23.
According to a report on the Arabic service of Israel's state-run television station last night, the youth told his Israeli interrogators that he ate pork, never went to mosque, and enjoyed the bright lights of Beirut, especially video parlours. "I am not religious and I do not pray," he said.
The youth, who appeared confident and at ease during the TV interview, said that he was employed as a fireman with the civil guard of the Shiite Amal militia in the Lebanese capital and had no contact with fundamentalist or-

ganisations like the Iranian-backed Hezbollah or the Islamic Jihad, groups which were widely assumed to have been behind suicide attacks.
Live suicide bombers being, by definition, fairly rare birds, Bourro is something of a catch for the Israelis, and the extensive publicity he received yesterday was clearly intended to demystify some conventional wisdom about the strength and motivation of "fanatical" Shiite resistance in south Lebanon.
The young man's appearance follows pre-recorded interviews on Lebanese and Syrian television with two successful suicide bombers who together

killed 15 soldiers in attacks on the Israeli army convoys. Both bombers said they were motivated by loyalty to a secular, pro-Syrian Lebanese political organisation.
Burro said that his father, a policeman, knocked down the daughter of an Amal leader in Beirut and was himself injured in the accident. Amal managed to close the police file on the case and "convince" the girl's family to drop all financial claims. The movement also arranged medical treatment for the father, provided that Bourro would drive the suicide car.
Bourro told his interrogators that he was given two days of

spiritual and practical preparation for the mission, including driving lessons and how to assemble a Kalashnikov assault rifle. He was given a flask jacket.
"There were two buttons on the side of the steering wheel," he said. "I was told there was an iron wall and 50 per cent chance of survival. I did not believe I would die as a martyr. Amal trapped me. They said that my father would be killed or gaoled."
Asked if he believed in an after-life paradise for Shiite martyrs, he replied: "No one has gone there and come back."

Board statement praises good sense of majority of workforce

MacGregor asks for evidence of pit intimidation

By John Ardill, Labour Correspondent

The National Coal Board chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, has appealed to miners for evidence of intimidation or attacks on employees.

The request was made in a week-end statement reaffirming the board's intention to take "resolute action" against offenders.

Mr MacGregor said the board would not tolerate any intimidation of individual workers or groups of employees. The board was equally concerned to prevent any incidents of violence or intimidation to former working miners or strikers.

In a statement setting out instances of dismissal, he said that because of firm action already taken "and the good sense of the overwhelming majority of miners," reported incidents had been very few and were getting fewer.

Underlining the difficulty experienced by the board and individual miners in getting evidence of offences, he said: "I urge everyone in the industry to tell his manager about any incidents of physical or verbal abuse. It would also be helpful to have any positive information and evidence from reporters who are writing on this subject."

He cited an allegation that a man had been struck on the head with a hammer while in the cage going down a Kent pit. The manager carried out a thorough investigation and interviewed the 30 people in the cage at the time but no one identified the culprit.

Mr MacGregor said that few calls had been made on a Freefone service set up to help miners with complaints to contact management. "Only a few places have problems arisen. I am impressed by the ability of the vast majority of men in the industry

The cases quoted by Mr MacGregor in which action has been taken are: five men dismissed at the Purnacelli works in South Wales after incidents involving another workman; four dismissed at Manners, South Yorkshire, after an assault on a miner; two dismissed at South Kirby, Yorkshire, for persistent verbal abuse of workmates; and a junction against 30 dismissed Kent men preventing them entering the pit or assaulting or intimidating board employees.

Mr Tony Ellis, vice-president of the National Working Miners Committee, said yesterday that he was worried about proposed NUM rule changes which include the NUM president, Mr Arthur Scargill, giving up his vote on the union's executive so that he does not have to face reelection.

A strike-breaking miner whose home was attacked at the weekend was arrested yesterday. Keith Mettan, aged 37, will appear before Rotherham magistrates today, accused of threatening to commit damage to a neighbour's house. The neighbour, Alan Finney, was also arrested yesterday and will appear in court, charged with threatening behaviour.

Mr Ian MacGregor - "burying differences"

Mr Ian MacGregor - "burying differences"

OBITUARY

Noele Gordon - star of Crossroads

NOELE GORDON, the actress best known as a star of the Crossroads television serial, died in hospital in Birmingham yesterday, aged 61. She had been ill for more than a year after an operation for stomach cancer.

She became nationally known in the part of Meg Richardson, owner of the Crossroads motel, in the ATV series, later taken over by Central.

A close friend, Mr Geoff Lancashire, aged 68, a hotelier in Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, said yesterday that the modelled character on his wife, Edna, Noele Gordon got to know the couple through work for the British Empire Cancer Campaign in the 1950s and spent virtually every Christmas with them.

After she was sacked from the programme after 18 years in 1981, amid much publicity, she returned to the West End stage in the musical Call Me Madam. She was taken ill again with cancer early last year while performing in No No Nanette in Plymouth.

Mr Jack Barton, producer of Crossroads for 17 years, said of her yesterday: "Noele was in the mould of the great Hollywood stars. She was blessed with the charismatic star quality and was a great professional. She cared passionately about her work."

Actors in the series also paid tribute to her work and her friendship. Her television daughter, Rosemary, said: "Nolly had such great spirit that she seemed indestructible. She was very much a second mother to me, and also a great friend."

Miss Gordon was born in Ilford, Essex, and after training at RADA, made her first appearance at the King's Theatre, Hammerstein, in 1938. Then she acted in repertory, returning to London to appear in various revues in the 1940s. In 1944 she first played principal boy in pantomime, becoming a frequent exponent of the art. She appeared in the first of many films in 1944.

Indians urge quota talks

By Susan Thibault

The Federation of Indian Organisations wants to meet the Home Secretary, to press for an end to the "racially discriminatory" quota system, after Mr Leon Brittan's announcement of a review of instructions to immigration control staff.

A letter to Mr Brittan from Mr Tara Mukherjee, the federation's president, says the present quota system increases racialism in the country by discriminating against non-white British passport holders. "The attitude of successive governments towards non-white immigrants coming into this

Miners shun royal fete

By Martin Wainwright

THE apple-bobbing and hoopla may be a little subdued at a garden party in May which features the first ever royal visit to a Yorkshire pit village. Financial straits and a mistrust of the establishment after the year-long coal strike appear to be sabotaging ticket sales.

Princess Anne is due in the village of Dinnington near Rotherham, on May 31 to accept a cheque for £15,000 raised by the local branch of the Save the Children Fund. Although the money was given by local people, including miners on strike, the charity's organisers have sold only 500 tickets, leaving 3,500.

"If Princess Anne had two heads I would not be turning out to see her," said Mr Ken Kenyon, branch delegate of the National Union of Mineworkers at the local pit. "After being on strike for a year and seeing something of the Establishment, most miners are not enamoured."

A local councillor, Ms Mary Wainwright, says that she thought the price of the tickets, £2.50 for adults and £1.25 for children, was more of a deterrent than any political feelings.

"I don't believe the response is because people are anti-royal," she said. "But to see the princess will cost a family of four £7.50 and it's money they just haven't got."

Mr Wainwright agreed that local miners were still deep in debt and had many other priorities before turning out for a royal visit.

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"As the day draws nearer tickets will sell like hot cakes," he said.

Lakeland's shadow—a picture of decay

IN THE dripping corridor of a condemned primary school, Neil Kinnock is addressing a group of anxious parents: "Teachers and children should not be subjected to the hazards and ugliness of a building that is clearly coming down in bits around their ears."

He has inspected the cracks in the brick walls, sidestepped the scaffolding holding up the classroom ceiling and felt water bouncing off his head. He says it is all an affront to a supposedly civilised society.

Labour's chief environment spokesman, Dr John Cunningham, who has brought Mr Kinnock to his Copeland constituency, is quick to say that the 280-pupil school is no exception. "The county is littered with buildings like this," he claims.

Montreal Primary School, in Cleator Moor, which was built as a temporary measure over 30 years ago, lies only a few miles beyond the Cumbrian mountains and the tourist traps of the National Park — yet it is a world away from the popular image of Lakeland.

England's second largest county also harbours industrial decay, high unemployment in the west and, Dr Cunningham maintains, a legacy of neglect which is now being slowly tackled. But for how long?

Mr Harold Blair, the young head of Montreal's junior section, believes the promised replacement school — which a hard-pressed Cumbria says it can ill afford because of Government cutbacks — is dependent on the county elections on May 2. Hence Mr Kinnock's visit.

For Labour, the school has become a symbol of its fight to improve services in a county which had always been controlled by a loose Conservative independent alliance — like the old Cumberland and Westmorland counties it absorbed — until 1981. The Government has cut Cumbria's capital spending by 14 per cent this year.

Labour, which took control in 1981 with an overall majority of one, is determined to press ahead as best it can. It has 42 councillors against the combined opposition strength of 41. Thirty-five



THE LOCAL ELECTIONS

Tory, three Liberals and three independents, although one Labour member has resigned the party whip, making the chairman's casting vote crucial.

Conservatives are committed to "efficiency savings" — sweeping privatisation as well, says Labour. Cumbria, pop. 483,000, stretching from the Scottish border to Lancashire and

Peter Hetherington finds the two main parties neck and neck in a Cumbria campaign focused on rival solutions to industrial decline

from the northern Pennines in the east to the Solway Firth, is by any standards a cumbersome county to administer.

It is divided socially and politically, as well as geographically, by the Lakeland fells. In the narrow western strip between the mountains and the Solway it is largely Labour territory. But in the bulk of the

county, incorporating Lakeland, border fells, the Pennines and the sea of marshes, Tories and Conservatives are strong, and there is also a deep strain of liberalism in the old Westmorland county and north Cumbria.

The county has three Labour and three Tory MPs and one constituency, Barrow, could hold the key to the outcome of the May 2 election. By common consent Barrow, home of the Vickers shipyard where the Trident submarines will be built, was lost by Labour in 1983 because voters objected to the party's unilateralist defence policy. And they included many of the 12,000 shipyard workers.

While the rest of Cumbria retains a moderate Labour image, the left-right divisions in the Barrow party have been well publicised locally over the past 12 months.

Barrow came to a head when, at the state of the Cumbria Labour party, three leading county councillors in the town were dropped and replaced by younger activists.

The Alliance is in a confident mood, particularly after the Pennine and Border by-election in July, 1983, when the Liberals cause within 553 votes of unseating the Tories after the ennoblement of Viscount Whitelaw.

The Barrow row could make Labour's task more difficult for the council leader, Mr Hugh Little, from Carlisle, says he is not downhearted. "We have already taken on the powerful vested interests in this county and that means the Establishment of this country and that's no mean feat."

In this category he includes the amiable Conservative leader, Mr Trevor Farrer from Kendal, a farmer with extensive holdings, who acknowledges that he is a Thatcherite on economic policy while liberal on some social issues.

Both main parties talk privately of the prospect of a hung council after May 2, but both rule out deals with third parties, like the Liberal/SDP Alliance, which is fielding 33 candidates, 27 Liberals and six SDPs.

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Duffy defiant on ballot cash

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Staff

The engineering union president, Mr Terry Duffy, said last night he would defy any decision by the union's policy-making national committee instructing him not to take Government money for postal ballot elections.

The union is expecting to receive a cheque for over £1 million from the Government later this week to cover the cost of ballots held between March 1981 and September 1984. But leftwingers on the national committee, which meets in Eastbourne today, plan to order the leadership not to take the money.

Mr Duffy said: "If the national committee says that I should hand the money back I give you a categorical assurance that I will not be giving it back." The engineering union's million-strong membership voted earlier this year by a majority of 12 to one in a postal ballot to accept Government money, even though this placed the union in defiance of TUC policy and was in opposition to existing national committee policy.

Mr Duffy and the executive claim that the ballot result takes precedence over policy of the national committee. Mr Gavin Laird, the union's general secretary, said that there was no constitutional doubt, as the left claimed.

40 years on

A German pastor who was ordained 40 years ago in a prisoner-of-war camp in Britain yesterday celebrated an anniversary evensong at St Andrew's Church, Horbling, Lincolnshire. Pastor Manfred Knott is head of a church in Darmstadt.

Rocky outpost

Mr Tom McGeehan wants to spend six months on Britain's loneliest island, Rockall, in the North Atlantic, 240 miles west of the Hebrides. Mr McGeehan, who in 1983 rowed the Atlantic in a boat 73 1/2 tons long, has applied for planning permission to erect a temporary shelter for six months' occupation.

Circus ban

The parks and recreation committee in Stoke on Trent has banned a circus from visiting the city next November, after allegations that it was degrading spectacle to use performing animals.

Badger attack

Candida Lyceet Green, the daughter of the former Poet laureate, Sir John Betjeman, is being attacked by animal organisations for planning to build a holiday home on a long-established badger sett in Rock, Cornwall.

CRASH PRACTICE: Firemen rescue a "casualty" from the wreck of a train in a make-believe accident. The "disaster" was staged at St Pancras in London yesterday to test the preparedness of rail staff and the emergency services. Picture by Graham Turner

Meacher aims to set agenda with full reform package for social security

By Colin Brown, Political Staff

Mr Michael Meacher, the shadow social services secretary, claimed last night that he would set the agenda for the reform of the social security system with the publication of proposals in advance of the Government's own package.

The main proposals to be announced by Mr Meacher at Westminster today include the ending of all mortgage tax relief for owner-occupiers and its replacement by housing benefit, increases in child benefit for all couples, and the abolition of the married man's tax allowance.

The Social Services Secretary, Mr Norman Fowler, will publish his own review of the social security system early in May after gaining the approval of the Cabinet for his final proposals, which the opposition believe will result in total cuts of between £1 billion and £3 billion.

Ministers yesterday criticised Mr Meacher's proposals for being untested. He insisted that it was possible to introduce them without a net increase in the total social security budget, partly because they would be introduced with a progressive tax system which would take back tax benefits from the better off.

Improved benefits would replace supplementary benefit which would be abolished and means testing would be ended.

Other items in the package will be the introduction of a new one-parent family benefit and a special payment to 16-year-olds to stay at school.

The proposals follow recommendations from five study groups paralleling reviews ordered by Mr Fowler.

Mr Fowler is expected to concentrate extra resources on families with children while taking benefits from the better off.

Child benefit is likely to be maintained without being taxed but the numbers receiving housing benefit will be reduced. The report's housing benefit will be open to change if the Government produces the promised reform of the rating system.

It is understood plans to cut supplementary benefit from jobs 16 to 18-year-olds have been given more thought after the Treasury objected that it would cost more to put them on youth training schemes.

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Elderly face quiz over extra benefits

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

Disturbed elderly and handicapped people seeking social security to pay for private home places could lose up to £30 a week benefit unless they understand a complex new questionnaire.

From April 29 they will be required to persuade propri-

etors to help them to answer 14 questions about the homes so that they can get the extra cash.

The questions ask if the home is registered under English or Scottish Acts of Parliament and whether it looks after the mentally ill, drug addicts, alcoholics, or the mentally handicapped.

The questionnaire comes into force as Mr Tony Newton, the Social Security Minister, brings in savings of £70 million on the social security bill by imposing national limits for all residential homes, hostels, nursing homes and board and lodging homes.

In some private old people's homes the rate for new admissions will fall from £215 a week to £110 from April 29.

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Union leaders warn NE of rate-cap targets

Labour councils in the North-east will be hit heavily in the next round of government rate-capping in 1986, according to a leaked document circulating at the first committee meeting of a new grouping of local authority shop stewards.

"The North-east and Liverpool are on the list, we understand, and we will be setting in touch with the shop stewards at all the authorities on the list to publicise the aims and methods of our organisation," said Mr Ian Lowe, the secretary of the National Local Authorities Co-ordinating Committee.

Under the chairmanship of the Lambeth shop stewards leader, Mr Jim O'Brien, 28 delegates representing more than 300,000 workers at 19 councils attended the inaugural meeting at Sheffield. All the authorities were Labour-controlled, including Greater London Council, the Inner London Education Authority, Liverpool, Manchester, Leicester, South Tyneside, and most London councils.

A publicity campaign is to be launched throughout the nation and it is hoped to increase membership before next month's meeting in Leicester. It has been thought that the new group which will co-ordinate sympathetic strike action should any council worker or councillor be threatened by the Government's grant and rate-capping legislation, would be called into action soon.

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Law threat to council after fight

By a Correspondent

BRADFORD council may face legal action from the British National Party for holding its election meeting on Saturday after fighting broke out.

The council's acting chief executive, Mr Brian McAndrew, stopped the meeting at Hutton Middle School, Bradford, after only 15 minutes after violence flared up when Mr John Tyndall, national chairman of the BNP, leapt from the platform and asked police to elect three people for persistently causing disruption.

Thirteen people were arrested and three policemen were injured.

The BNP organised the meeting in support of Mr Stanley Clive Gammett, former Bradford headmaster who is its candidate in a West Yorkshire County by-election. Voting is on Thursday.

Labour members of Bradford council had been vetoing the booking of the school by the BNP because of the risks of violence.

Welsh vote effort by Labour

By Tony Heath

The Labour Party signalled the start of a campaign to revive its fortunes in rural Wales with a conference at the weekend which included a demand that farmers must protect the environment.

Labour won 32 of the prime minister's 36 seats in 1984, 29 of 38 in 1983 and is now represented outside outside strongholds.

Mr John accused the Conservatives of introducing measures which threatened to break up rural communities. But it was his insistence on the need to recognise environmental interests with those of agriculture which staked Labour's new approach to rural voters.

"For 40 years agriculture's remit has been to produce as much as possible. That's no longer applies and we have to say to farmers that they have a duty to the environment," he declared.

He said the changed situation should be recognised by transferring responsibility for conservation to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Environmental considerations were also raised at the weekend by Welsh dairy farmers hit by EEC milk quotas, the conference's main concern.

Discussions between the conservation group Greenpeace and representatives of the militant Dyfed Farmers' Action Group in London last week resulted in the emergence of a common interest unlikely before the quota system was introduced last year.

Mr Mark Glover, Greenpeace chairman yesterday, said that capital grants had been swallowed up by small farms.

Mr Louie Friedman says that 50 farmers in Dyfed make their money from West Wales dairy farming, and he backs the conservationist analysis, recommending how banks used to encourage expansion: "You couldn't go near a bank without being urged to put in another milking parlour."

It's the only sensible programme that's been made about heart disease because it really looks at the evidence," he said.

He criticised the policy experts, including the Health Education Council, who he claimed were embarrassed by the possibility of their fundamental beliefs being shown to be falsely based.

"It's a travesty of the truth because if you look for isn't there. The truth is, we don't know and we ought to shed this false hypothesis and start again."

Channel 4 insists that its screening such views in the programme is as it stands, could be dangerously misleading.

Channel 4 accused of bias after programme on fat and health is banned

By Penny Chorlton

THE Independent Broadcasting Authority has been asked to intervene in a row between Channel 4 and the makers of a programme which questions whether fat is dangerous.

Channel 4 has banned the programme, which it describes as shoddy but the programme-makers and some of the participants say the ban is because they challenge medical orthodoxy.

The hour-long programme, which was scheduled to be screened next month, suggests that eating fatty foods does not necessarily cause heart disease. Three out of seven experts on the programme endorse this view

and say that a causal link between fat and coronary heart disease has yet to be conclusively proved. Until it is the programme suggests, it is wrong for health policy to be based on the supposition that eating fatty foods is dangerous to the heart.

It says the population generally will benefit little from cutting down on fat intake and that resources should instead be channelled into identifying the five per cent of people who are at risk and putting them on a low-fat diet.

The programme-makers, Meditel, say they believe the programme has been banned because Channel 4's commissioning editor, Carol Haslam,

disagrees with its conclusions.

"She is on record as an accredited campaigner who promotes the alleged link between coronary heart disease and diet," said Jan Adams, associate producer of Meditel, yesterday. "There is nothing wrong with that as long as she also permits honest scientific doubts to be aired."

Ms Haslam denied that the ban had anything to do with her views and said she had helped to broadcast dozens of programmes with which she disagreed.

"It's not a question of not allowing unorthodox views," she said. "This programme claims it is going to make a

thorough, balanced examination of the scientific evidence on this issue and it does not. I have shown the script to outsiders and they agree."

She added that the programme was a shoddy piece of work and did not have the level of journalistic quality Channel 4 expected from the makers.

Both the leading cardiologists who question the establishment view and anti-fat health policy in the programme have written to the IBA urging them to lift the ban.

Professor Michael Oliver of Edinburgh University, the president of the British Cardiac Society, says that the public has a right to know

about the controversy and the fact that not all experts believe people who want to avoid heart disease may do so by cutting down on fat.

Professor John Hampton, who heads the cardiology department at Nottingham University, has also written to the IBA, pointing out that it is only "circumstantial" evidence on which current health policies are based.

Dr James Le Fanu, a GP and medical journalist, who said yesterday that the two massive scientific studies set up in the last decade to prove the link between excessive fat intake and coronary heart disease had both produced negative results.

It's the only sensible programme that's been made about heart disease because it really looks at the evidence," he said.

He criticised the policy experts, including the Health Education Council, who he claimed were embarrassed by the possibility of their fundamental beliefs being shown to be falsely based.

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Jasmine death may change child care law

The Beckford case coincided with a government review of legislation, writes Malcolm Dean

Jasmine Beckford's death at the hands of her stepfather, like that of Maria Colwell more than a decade ago, could influence a government review of child care legislation now going on.

The working party has drawn up 12 consultative papers and one of its first recommendations is on the benefits of trying to rehabilitate children in compulsory care with their natural parents.

There are three categories of children in the care of local authorities: "volunteers" voluntarily placed there by parents, usually because of some temporary family problem, such as illness; "witnesses" compulsorily taken in because of abuse, neglect or cruelty; and "villains" placed there for criminal offences.

One concern of the Committee's social services select committee, which reported on children in care prompted the working party inquiry, was that social workers were not making enough effort to rehabilitate children with parents.

Most children taken voluntarily into care are soon reunited with their parents, but about 30 per cent are still in care after six months and some 4,000 children have been in care for five years.

The links between parents and children in compulsory care are much more frequently severed, although about 25 per cent spend trial periods with families or friends.

Various family pressure groups campaigning for the rights of natural parents believe that even more children should be rehabilitated with their families.

One option suggested in the select committee's report last November and being examined by the working party, would be to place a general duty on local councils to seek when ever possible, the rehabilitation of all children in care.

The duty at present is restricted to children in voluntary care.

In its first consultative report, the working party notes: "Imposing a specific duty might encourage some local authorities who at present are concentrating less effort on rehabilitation than others. The proportion of children rehabilitated might be increased and the length of their stay in care reduced."

The implications of bringing compulsory care into the same position as voluntary care with regard to rehabilitation would be that both sets of children can equally benefit from being reunited with their families.

This report was circulated to child care specialists — it has not been formally published — at the end of January, before the trial of Jasmine Beckford's parents, but the risks spotlighted by her death were anticipated.

The report notes: "To expect local authorities to work towards rehabilitation in all cases would be to ignore the many instances where the child would be completely inappropriate."

The report suggests local authorities would only have to look rehabilitation in compulsory care cases where it appears to them consistent with the welfare of the child.

After the Beckford case this might still be too much for the Government. The select committee was careful not to make rehabilitation a full recommendation but only included it as one option.

The select committee concluded that local councils were aware of "the need to rehabilitate many thousands of children who have stayed in care without being found alternative families."

Social workers were paying more attention to finding alternative families — foster or adoptive — for children in care, but the committee suggested that this should be matched by a similar commitment to those to rehabilitate children with parents.

The working party's report notes that for some children "the need to provide protection may override any claim that parents may have to recover their children."

Recent social services department did apply to have the care order on Jasmine Beckford lifted in June 1983, but Wiltshire juvenile court refused.

At general duty to rehabilitate would put more pressure on courts to accept such applications.



HIGHSTEPPING white horses descended from the famous Lipizzaners at the Spanish Riding School in Vienna lined up for bidders at the disposal of the breed's only British stud, writes Penny Chorlton.

Thirty-two of the Lipizzaners, including fillies, colts and mares in foal, were auctioned for between £1,000 and £3,000 each at Cable Farm Stud, near Mayfield, East Sussex, to buyers who had come from as far as Scotland for the sale.

Lipizzaners have been used successfully for driving carriages, and there is also interest in their use for dressage.

Leaders of GCHQ unions sit on report

By Richard Norton-Taylor

Civil Service union leaders are refusing to release a special report drawn up by their members about the Government's decision to ban unions at GCHQ because it contains critical comment about their tactics.

Copies of the report have already been sent to delegates who will attend the biennial conference of the Civil Service Union — the union which had most members at GCHQ — at the end of the month.

But 20,000 other copies which were due to be distributed throughout the trade

union movement by the council of Civil Service Unions and the TUC have been blocked.

Mr Peter Jones, secretary of the council, has been asked to rewrite certain passages which criticise the conduct of the council's main policy committee early last year when it was chaired by Sir Bill McCall, general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants.

The report criticises the committee for making concessions to the Government in particular over a no-disruption agreement without gaining any commitment from the Prime Minister and her Cabinet Secretary.

The row over this criticism of some union leaders has diverted attention from the report's attack on what it describes as the Government's inconsistent defence when challenged in the courts last year.

The report asks why, if industrial action at GCHQ in 1981 pointed to a dangerous conflict of loyalties among staff, did the Government wait so long to act?

No inquiry was set up on the effects of the industrial dispute, although the issue could easily have been referred to the Security Commission.

Ever since the Finer report first proposed a family court 11 years ago barristers and a number of judges have opposed the idea, but now they

are to debate the measure with those groups — social workers, solicitors, justices' clerks and the select committee on social services — who have been consistently in favour.

The barristers fear that the reform would allow solicitors a wider right of audience before the courts. Some judges have welcomed the idea but others have balked at the emphasis on informality, the introduction

of special court welfare officers, the switch from adversarial to inquisitorial discourse and the use of lay magistrates sitting alongside the registrars in the lower tier.

The Law Society, which represents some 45,000 solicitors, is suggesting a number of ways the family court could be organised. It hopes the conference will arrive at a consensus.

Government panic led to nuclear surplus

British uranium stocks now far outstrip demand

By Paul Brown

Britain has a uranium surplus bigger in potential energy output than the coal mountain which provided such a cushion for the Government during the miners' strike.

Among the largest stockholders is the Ministry of Defence which now has enough in store for all its needs in the "foreseeable future" including the Trident submarines' engines and missile warheads.

The reason for the large surplus was the near panic of the governments of nuclear nations in the 1970s when it was believed that the expansion of the industry would outstrip the supply of uranium ore.

This led, among other things, to the signing of the contract with Rio Tinto-Zinc's Rossing mine in Namibia when Mr Tony Benn was Energy Secretary.

The row over the contract rumbled on for 10 years but successive Governments refused to cancel it.

The Thatcher Government said United Nations' decrees and restrictions on the exploitation of Namibian natural resources before independence were not binding but commercial contracts between the Central Electricity Generating Board and Rio Tinto Zinc were.

However, it was with some



Sir Walter Marshall: Reprocessing uneconomic

relief that the Government was able to announce two years ago the ending of the Namibian contract and it was confirmed earlier this year that the last delivery under the contract had been made around Christmas.

Because of the long-term nature of the Namibian contract and additional contracts with Canadian suppliers Britain was importing far more uranium than it could use. Actual stores are kept secret but estimates of supplies for civil use vary between 6,000 and 10,000 grammes.

tons. The annual consumption is said to be 1,500 tons.

At a recent hearing of the Commons select committee on nuclear waste Sir Walter Marshall, chairman of the CEBG, said that because of the current world surplus of uranium and plutonium it was no longer economic to reprocess spent fuel from the new generation of reactors.

One of the options now being considered by the CEBG is the long-term storage of spent fuel until reprocessing is economic.

Another aspect of the Namibian contract which made it politically embarrassing for successive governments was that it had no restrictions on use. The Canadian and Australian governments both restrict the use of their ore for peaceful purposes.

This did not prove to be a problem for Britain because the Ministry of Defence anticipated this difficulty and bought a strategic reserve from an undisclosed source. This source is almost certainly South Africa.

In the Commons on March 20, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, confirmed the Government's policy not to assist the South African Government with its nuclear weapons or nuclear power programme.

Judges to debate family court idea

By Malcolm Dean

The judiciary and the Bar have agreed to attend a one-day conference next month which the Law Society is organising to push for the creation of a family court.

Ever since the Finer report first proposed a family court 11 years ago barristers and a number of judges have opposed the idea, but now they

are to debate the measure with those groups — social workers, solicitors, justices' clerks and the select committee on social services — who have been consistently in favour.

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Clarke 'blackmailing nurses about pay'

By Penny Chorlton

Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Health Minister, is using "moral blackmail" to try to hold down this year's pay increase for nurses, the general secretary of the Royal College of Nursing, Mr Trevor Clay, has claimed.

Mr Clarke's attack was the first shot in an RCN campaign to ensure that the Government honours the recommendations of the independent pay review body.

Mr Clarke has told nurses and the review body that any increase over 3 per cent would have "serious consequences for the health service, and if the award is more than inflation this will eliminate any scope for expanding services."

Last year's pay award by the review body had led nurses to expect a high increase this year.

The award put 7 per cent on the wage bill, with 6 per cent for students, 7 per cent for auxiliaries and 8 per cent for qualified nurses.

The RCN says that Mr Clarke's remarks pre-empt the recommendations of the pay review body by setting pay limits.

Mr Clay said the minister's comments were grossly unfair, and added: "Nurses are becoming angry."

"They voluntarily decided not to take industrial action and yet they are now being told that if they do not accept a 3 per cent increase they will have serious consequences for the health service, and if the award is more than inflation this will eliminate any scope for expanding services."

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Crusading trespasser opens path

By Alan Dunn

MR BENNY Rothman proudly took the first symbolic steps yesterday along a footpath around the 2,000-foot summit of Kinder Scout in the Peak National Park where 53 years ago he was involved in the mass trespasses to win access to the moors and was gaoled for his pains.

The four-mile circular footpath is one of the fruits of the relationship between Kinder's present owners, the National Trust, and the Kinder Advisory Committee which links open-air organisations concerned to preserve the popular rambling area for the nation.

It opens in the year when the Kinder Scout Association is celebrating its jubilee with a 2,000-mile walk round England and Wales and the opening of another long-distance walk, the Ribbles Way, is imminent.

Yesterday's opening ceremony at Ashes Farm, near Hayfield, was attended by some of the people who raised £200,000 to help the National Trust to buy the 34,000-acre Kinder estate three years ago. Ramblers have also helped a National Trust scheme to regenerate the dying moorland.

"We were initially apprehensive of the National Trust," said Mr Rothman, aged 73, the committee secretary.

She underwent heart surgery in London in January 1982 and is under regular medical supervision at the London Chest Hospital.

Her doctors have told the Home Office that leaving Britain could endanger her life because within 10 years she will probably need further heart surgery which will not be possible in Pakistan.

The family's case is supported by Mr Barry Cohen, Labour MP for Leyton.

Family faces deportation

By Susan Tibbitt

The Home Office has ordered a Pakistani family to leave Britain despite the fact that their case to stay on medical grounds is still pending in the Court of Appeal.

Mr Shahid Ali Syed, aged 30, and his 25-year-old wife Nasreen of Leyton, east London, appealed against deportation on the grounds that Mrs Syed has a heart condition requiring treatment which is unavailable in Pakistan.

Anglo-Irish 'secrecy' criticised

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

Northern Ireland's Alliance party has called for a new Anglo-Irish talks on the future of the province to be brought into the open.

Speaking at the party's conference in Belfast at the weekend, its leader, Mr John Chisholm, said the way the process was being conducted was generating real worry.

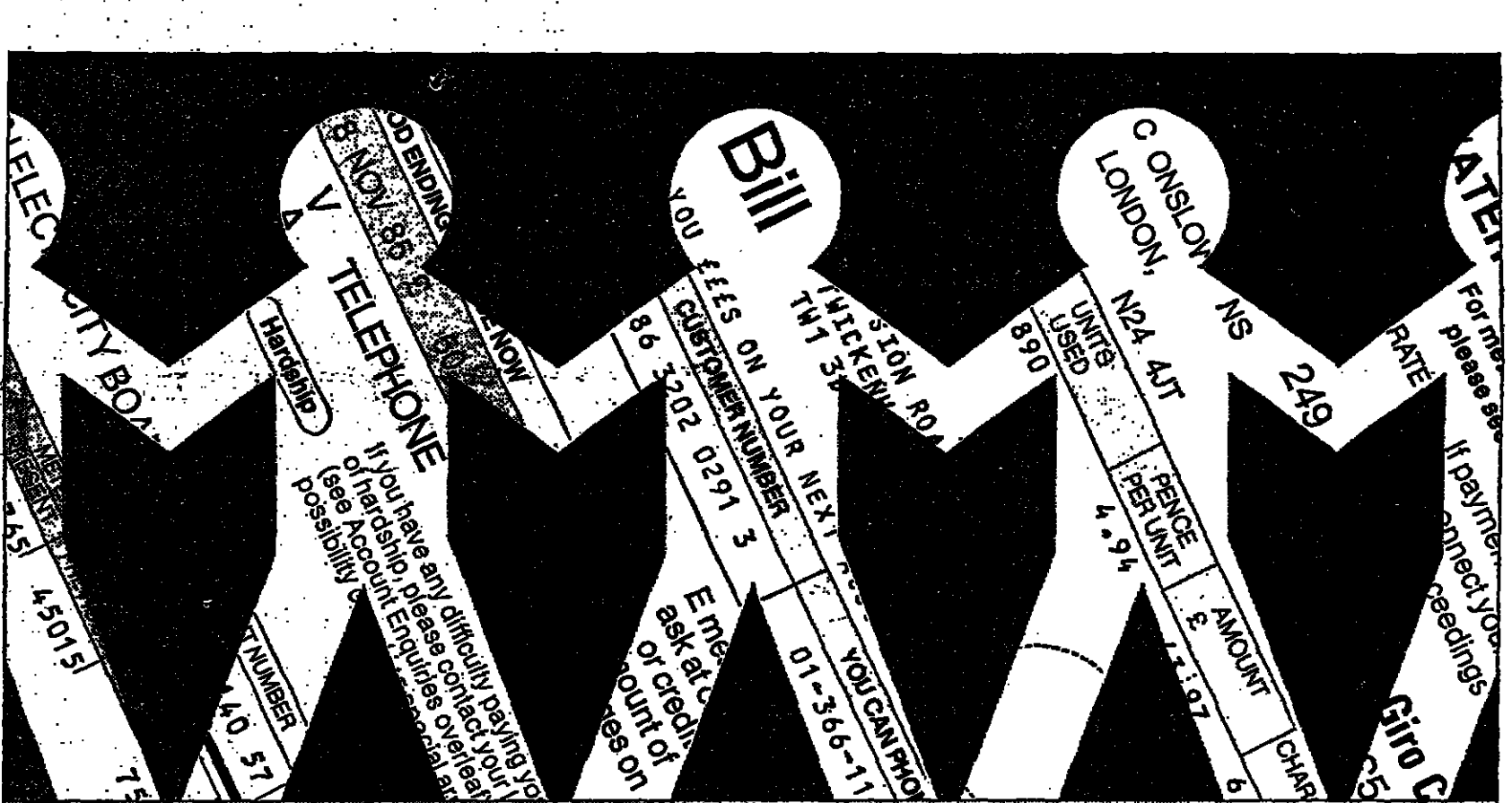
"A more open approach by both governments rather than secretive discussions would help dispel many of the fears that, although unfounded, are genuinely felt by people within Northern Ireland itself," he said.

An atmosphere of kite-flying and hype was surrounding the talks, heightening community fears and possibly serving to restrict the room for manoeuvre by politicians.

The Alliance is committed to the union with Britain but is not loyalist and, with 10 members in the Northern Ireland Assembly, it prides itself on cross-community support.

Mr Chisholm, in his first speech as leader, reminded delegates that the Alliance had put forward detailed plans for a parliamentary tier to get co-operation between the Republic and the north on social, economic and security matters.

Referring to the nationalist Social Democratic and Labour Party, he said he hoped it would involve itself in inter-party talks within the province.



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The first 100 mph newspaper train runs from Euston on Saturday night to Scotland carrying Scottish supplies of The Sunday Times, The Observer and Sunday Telegraph.

British Rail InterCity in fact runs more trains at, or over, 100 mph than any other country in the world.

The InterCity 125 high-speed trains operate in almost half of InterCity services, and the Flying Scotsman now covers the 400 miles between London and Edinburgh in only 4½ hours (a journey that in 1933 trains used to take 8½ hours to do).



Money from 'Underneath the Arches'

British Rail's Property Board are turning 100-year-old railway arches into modern centres for small businesses.

They will be spending £2 million a year converting and restoring some of the 15,000 arches — half of them in London — into suitable accommodation.

It will not only increase BR's rental income, but breathe new life into run-down inner-city areas.

BR expands services to businessmen.

Not only do BR offer faster timings making city-to-city centre journeys competitive with many airline times, they're offering the businessman much more too.



£2 million is being invested in refurbishing 400 InterCity carriages which will feature improved seating with telephones, luxury Wilton carpeting and easier-on-the-eye décor.

Car service while you travel by train.

The first of a network of car servicing and valeting outlets has been opened at Rayleigh in Essex at the British Rail car park.

Travellers are able to leave their cars from 6.30 in the morning and collect them with the service work done when they get back to the station in the evening.

The 'Serviceman' service, in association with British Rail, is operated on a franchise basis. It is primarily aimed at the commuter, but should attract a much wider spread of car users.



We're getting there.

Zoos face biggest challenge in their history



ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR: the modern approach to animal display (above left) contrasts with the unacceptable face of zoos (right). Pictures by Kenneth Saunders and Denis Thorpe

LONDON Zoo's polar bears have gone north — although only as far as Dudley. Their erstwhile home, the bleak Mappin Terrace, will soon be deserted and then demolished.

Dramatic changes are going on at the biggest zoo in the country, and underlying them is nothing less than a nationwide zoological revolution.

Victorian values have bitten the dust in the zoo world. London Zoo was built in last century to gratify the deep-show curiosity of the masses as well as the stamp-collector mentality of its owners. The aim was to exhibit as many peculiar birds and beasts as possible.

Times have changed, and the pressure is on Britain's 200 or so zoos to keep their creatures in bigger and better enclosures. The zoos say that opinion in the trade has changed. Animal welfare experts say that the public, enlightened by, among other things, TV wildlife documentaries, will no longer accept the sad spectacle of psychotic elephants, gorillas and the like battering themselves in frustration against prison bars.

Stefan Ormrod, the RSPCA's zoo expert, is cate-

During the next few years the appearance of British wildlife collections will change radically. But not everyone is happy. Sarah Boseley reports

goric about what is happening. "The zoo concept in the main is a failure," he said, "only a handful of the biggest are attempting to achieve anything in the fields of research, conservation and education and the rest of them rank with circuses and fun-fairs — places for people to go and gawp at exotic beasts."

He was one of the prime movers behind the Zoo Licensing Act which came into force last August after a decade of pressure from vets and animal experts and opposition from the big commercial zoos which minted money in the Sixties.

For centuries, anyone with a couple of pythons or a tiger could put them in cages and take money. All the RSPCA could do was prosecute in cases of proven cruelty. Under the new act, three zoos have been refused a licence by newly appointed government inspectors — Knarborough, Westbury Wildlife Park outside Bristol and Zootopia, more recently called Rainbow's End, in Bognor Regis.

Mr Nick Nyoka, owner of Knarborough Zoo in Yorkshire, who says he has been in the business all his life, is outraged. He intends to appeal but says that the improvements he is required to make will cost £50,000. The RSPCA says £250,000 would be more realistic.

Mr Nyoka said: "We look after our animals because if they are not looked after you get a whacking vet's bill." He blames his present troubles on "the do-gooders and animal rights people."

Mr Ormrod says the Act was not intended to close zoos, but to bring them up to standard but, inevitably, many will not be able to afford that.

He sees future developments based on collections of individual species, like the Otter Trust in Suffolk. Mr Bill Jordan, zoo vet and founder of the People's Trust for Endangered Species, would like to see collections of temperate species of all sorts living in as near as possible a recreation of their original living

conditions, large enough for them not to know they were fenced in.

"There should be no tropical animals ever. The climate in this country is not right. But we could have mixed groups of deer, foxes, Russian and Scandinavian animals, beavers, bears — all sorts. We could even have wolves, although they'd have to be isolated at calving time."

Going to the zoo would be more like bird-watching. Families would have to be in cars and spend several hours with binoculars — as they would on an African safari.

Mr Jordan, who also had a hand in the Zoo Licensing Act, has few good words to say about the so-called "safari parks" in this country, however.

He said: "All they are is drive-through zoos. Some of the safari parks don't provide proper sleeping quarters and have nowhere to isolate sick or injured animals and no way to collect them up. They don't even keep endangered species — just the common varieties."

The big zoos have been slow to see the revolution coming, but they are now going out to meet it, money permitting.

London Zoo has been given £2 million by the Government in the last year to help it out of a deficit and put it on the road to reconstruction.

Mr David Jones, the zoo's director, sees worlds of difference between the "purely commercial, tin-pot little places that probably won't get through the Zoo Licensing Act anyway and the very large, multi-disciplinary set-up like ours here, which is a very complex organisation."

The new philosophy, he says, is to have fewer total animals but concentrate on species genuinely there for education and conservation reasons.

Computers come into this, as with any modernisation programme. Big, respectable zoos are co-operating in exchanging animals for exhibition and breeding. Every animal owned by the 51-member British Zoo Fed-

eration is now recorded on computer.

However much zoos put their animal houses in order, they will only succeed in giving qualified pleasure to the experts and to pressure groups like Zoo Check, set up by the actors Virginia McKenna and Bill Travers after the death at London Zoo of an elephant called Pole Pole who starred in one of their films.

Mr Travers said: "We will maintain our position of criticism of the zoo because, whatever they do about welfare, they are not coming to terms with the philosophical questions behind it. The number of conservation successes they achieve are fairly small."

He would rather see money spent on the conservation of areas, such as rain forests, where animals are threatened in their natural habitat. If people wanted to see them they should go there.

"You don't take the Leaning Tower of Pisa away because people outside Italy want to see it," he said. "We think all zoos are unacceptable in their present forms, and some are more unacceptable than others."

'Minister for waste' plan criticised as inadequate

By David Rose

The Prime Minister is today expected to announce the appointment of a minister for waste, to be responsible for co-ordinating efforts to recycle industrial and household rubbish which could save hundreds of millions of pounds a year.

Last night, however, opposition MPs were sceptical about the proposal, saying that it did not all the signs of a public relations exercise which would fail to tackle the problem adequately.

It is understood that the announcement will take the form of an answer to a parliamentary question, and that the new job — which is expected to go to a minister from the Department of Trade and In-

dustrial — will involve co-ordination between the Environment and Trade departments.

Last December the Commons select committee on trade and industry produced its report, A Wealth from Waste, which drew attention to the fact that current efforts to organise recycling are hampered by confusion about the respective roles of the two departments.

The report said the £700 million was literally being thrown away in rubbish every year, and that this sum — chiefly in the form of glass, textiles and paper — could be recovered.

Westminster sources were suggesting yesterday that the new minister would not be given staff of his own but

would simply chair an inter-departmental committee. It was not clear whether there would be any additional expenditure or investment assigned to recycling projects.

Dr David Clarke, the shadow environment minister, said that he feared that the exercise amounted to no more than window-dressing at a time when there was a heightened public consciousness on environmental matters and the immediate pressure of the select committee report.

"It is a genuine initiative then we would welcome it," he said. "But one has to be hesitant, and the Government is in trouble at the moment — it does seem at first sight to be a public relations exercise."

New guide on X-rays

By Sennas Milne

Tighter guidelines on X-rays for pregnant women are published today by the National Radiological Protection Board.

The board now recommends that for X-ray purposes women should be considered pregnant unless there is evidence to the contrary; and that X-rays of a woman's pelvic region during pregnancy should only be carried out if the risk of failing to make a diagnosis is greater than that of damaging the foetus.

This advice supersedes earlier recommendations aimed at restricting less urgent X-ray examinations to the 10 days after the start of menstruation, the so-called "10-day rule".

It reflects new research on victims of the 1945 nuclear attacks against Japan

Acid rain campaigners pound the Government

The Government has abandoned all pretence of having a real environmental policy and is responsible for allowing an ecological catastrophe to continue in Europe, an environmental pressure group claimed today.

"Britain's sulphur pollution falls all over western Europe as acid rain, and there is not a shred of scientific doubt that power stations are mainly to blame," said Friends of the Earth spokesman Mr Chris Rose.

"A Government which allows such an ecological catastrophe to continue has thrown up all pretence at a real environmental policy."

To try to persuade the Government to take action supporters of FoE have been sending £1 notes to Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"We are trying to draw attention to the fact that it would only add £1 to the average yearly electricity bill if Britain was to fit anti-sulphur pollution controls to power stations," said Mr Rose.

"The Treasury has been a main opponent of pollution controls and has been passing on the money to the Department of the Environment, which has returned it to us."

"We will continue the 'pound-to-stop-acid-rain' campaign until Britain joins the 30 per cent club of countries which backs the EEC directive which calls for a 60 per cent reduction in sulphur dioxide emissions by 1995."

Three solicitors had advised her to cancel the tribunal "on the grounds that it is not worth going through with."

But she said: "I feel that it is not right."

Mr Meacher, MP for Oldham West, has argued the case for Anita and many other injury victims. "It is most unjust that young people can be exposed to YTS courses at exploitative low level of pay and with virtually no training or supervision, and then if they are injured or even killed — as more than 20 have been so far — they or their families have no entitlement to compensation," he said.

Injured trainee in test case

A teenage girl who was bitten on the nose by a horse while working on a Youth Training Scheme course has launched a test case for compensation against the Department of Health and Social Security.

Anita Garlinge, aged 19, of Deal, Kent, still bears a scar from the incident last year when she was training to be a riding instructor. She was treated in hospital and spent five days off work.

Labour's shadow health spokesman, Mr Michael Meacher, claimed yesterday that 20 youngsters had been killed working on the schemes without any compensation for their families.

Industrial injury benefit was refused to Anita who received a £25 weekly training allowance while on the scheme in "employed earner's benefit."

She is due to appear before a social services appeal tribunal in Fossestone on Wednesday, but her mother, Mrs Margaret Earlinge, said the case may be adjourned to give the family more time to prepare.

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Mr Meacher, MP for Oldham West, has argued the case for Anita and many other injury victims. "It is most unjust that young people can be exposed to YTS courses at exploitative low level of pay and with virtually no training or supervision, and then if they are injured or even killed — as more than 20 have been so far — they or their families have no entitlement to compensation," he said.

Dockyards ready to fight against privatisation plan

By Colin Brown, Political Staff

Unions at the Rosyth and Devonport dockyards are prepared for industrial action if the Government goes ahead with a proposal to put naval refitting into the hands of private contractors.

The unions have been told that they will be offered only 12 weeks' consultation about the proposal, which is due to be announced by the Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Michael Heseltine, this week, and that legislation to carry out the transfer of pension rights is to be introduced next year.

The proposal for an agency agreement is regarded as the worst of all worlds by Mr Gordon Brown, the Labour MP for Dunfermline East and Mr Dick Douglas, the Labour MP for Dunfermline West, whose constituents work at the Rosyth dockyard. Both are demanding a meeting with Mr Heseltine.

Mr Brown said: "The option proposed by Mr Heseltine's adviser, Peter Levene, is a gift to the private sector, it offers no security of employment to the workmen and it prejudices our national interest. To carry out the refitting of the Polaris nuclear force on the model of a fast food franchise will create enormous problems for security."

Fifteen companies involved in ship repair work, a handful of other large firms, including GEC, are said to have been approached with a view to taking over the shipyard on a seven-year contract from 1987. They would not be

responsible for investment in plant and equipment which would be paid for by the taxpayer.

Mr Brown, who has 8,000 constituents who work at the yard said that offering 12 weeks' consultation for such changes was a "farce". He dismissed suggestions that Mr Heseltine had fought off Treasury attempts at complete privatisation of the yards as a "camouflage" for the agency option, which Mr Levene had put forward. Mr Brown is asking the all-party Commons Committee on Defence to investigate the government's refusal to answer questions about Mr Levene.

The announcement, which may be made on Wednesday, is likely to provoke protests from the Opposition and the unions, who believe that Mr Heseltine received a private report suggesting using naval ratings to carry out the work at the dockyards if the unions take industrial action.



Gordon Brown: "no security"

£10 million solar power village pioneers the designs for brighter living



SUNSHINE HOME: One of Bourneville's houses

By Anthony Tucker, Science Correspondent

BRITAIN'S largest experiment in harnessing solar energy to the people, the £10 million 300-house Bourneville Trust village nearing completion in Birmingham, went on show to overseas visitors at the weekend.

Since it is already demonstrating that with the right design Britain's cloudy skies are no barrier to substantial energy gains — and hence energy savings — the experiment is already regarded technically as a success.

Conceived jointly by the Bourneville Trust, Birmingham University, the EEC and the Department of Energy back in the mid-seventies, it is intended as a test-bed for a wide range of possibilities, from simple "passive" solar buildings to houses embody-

ing every possible solar gadgetry. The biggest disappointment so far — and one regarded with some amazement by the visitors — is the withdrawal of the Department of Energy from the project.

The first phases of the development were two blocks of flats for the elderly whose experimental systems, although expensive to monitor, have provided key design information as well as low cost hot water.

The village construction goes much more deeply into design possibilities of how to meet energy conservation and solar conservation needs in traditional buildings.

The weekend visit was part of a workshop run by the University as part of the International Solar Energy Society. Earlier it

revealed the uncertainties and the lack of conviction in Britain about the importance of embedding solar thinking in architectural design.

One of the problems is that the design procedures require techniques and information seen as unnecessary in conventional building and not yet widely incorporated in the training of architects or civil engineers.

It was explained in the workshop that one of the reasons for the relative scarcity of British applications for EEC support for solar building projects was simply the short supply of architects and designers with the necessary skills.

The sheer daunting complexity of the application documents was also condemned as a cause of reluctance. Economics also play a

part with for example the cost of monitoring a test building often being higher than any other part of the experiment.

The Birmingham solar village will reach completion over the next two years largely because of EEC involvement. The Department of Energy is concentrating its support on "passive" solar buildings, where much can be gained at low additional cost.

But, as the workshop pointed out, this is no way to underpin a developing industry in solar systems.

● Solar heating may be used in Lincoln Cathedral, where the oil-fired heating is so expensive to run that it is only switched on for important occasions. An approach for a grant has been made to the EEC.



8.30. MANN'S BEST FRIENDS.

Who wants to take sides in a home that could double for a madhouse?

In a new comedy series, Fulton Mackay plays Ordway, an ex-civil servant, who tries to bring order to this manic household. With reckless support from Barry Stanton as the landlord, Mr. Mann and Bernard Bresslaw as his demented aide.



5.30. I COULD DO THAT.

Are you a whizzkid who thinks he could run a business? Or do you think most youngsters couldn't run a bath?

Over the next six weeks we take four would-be entrepreneurs to visit young successful businesses and try to show them the ropes. The experience could decide if they'll ever be captains of industry.

WHICH SIDE WILL YOU BE ON TONIGHT?



9.00. END OF EMPIRE.

The heroes and villains of 1940's Singapore talk about the events that marked the greatest disaster and worst capitulation in the history of the British Empire.

The first of an epic series depicting the chaos of decolonisation. Would you stand for the National Anthem after tonight's episode?

4.50. ISAURA THE SLAVE GIRL.

Where will your sympathies lie? In this new series - of 1860's Brazilian slavery - Isaura is beautiful, well-educated and a white slave.

Yet she's treated like the daughter of the house.

When the son of the house returns from Paris, Isaura finds out how much of a slave she really is.



10.00. WOOLDRIDGE AT THE MASTERS.

Golf fanatic Ian Wooldridge will be capturing the euphoria or the tragedy - depending on whose side you're on - of this year's US Masters almost as soon as the winner has sunk the 18th. He then goes on to sample true Georgian hospitality as they're sinking them at the 19th.



KEEP YOUR EYE ON

Reagan puts full weight behind rebel call for cash

The Administration was said to be prepared to accept that the Sandinistas would continue to play the major role in the government of Nicaragua, with Mr Daniel Ortega continuing as President, in exchange for moves towards bringing opposition forces into the political system.

day night, an Apra militant was killed in a fight with United Left members while both groups were painting slogans in a Lima suburb.

Despite the eve-of-pole incidents, voting was taking place normally here, with armed troops guarding polling stations.



● Nicaragua claimed at the weekend that an American, Roger Paterson, was killed while fighting with rebels against government forces late last month, but police in Alameda said Roger Paterson was alive and in the US.

BRITAIN - has agreed to Kampala's request for a military training team to stay and help the Ugandan Army for a third year, Kampala Radio said yesterday. The team had been due to leave in May. — **Reuter**,

Among the crimes outlined in the Pierce book were the murder of prominent American Jews and the corruption of the US currency.

The real group is alleged to have had some success in both these areas. It was allegedly responsible for the brutal murder of Mr Alan Berg, a liberal radio broadcaster in Denver.

units yesterday weighed the value of asking space shuttle Discovery's crew to try an orbital repair of a \$35 million US defence satellite which malfunctioned on launching at the weekend.

There is a possibility that the satellite's powerful booster rocket could fire at any time and possibly damage the billion-dollar satellite.

At least four teams of experts were considering whether to ask one of Discovery's astronauts to take a spacewalk and try to open the satellite's main hatch. It is believed to have a small hole when Launch was rolled out of the shuttle's cargo bay—Reuter.

A man described as the "Godfather" of Mexican drug-runners has claimed that 800 Mexican policemen were in his pay.

Sixty-year-old Ernesto Fonseca was arrested last week in a Pacific Ocean resort at the home of a local police commandeer. He allegedly told investigators that he and another man, Rafael Caro, who was deported from Costa Rica to Mexico a few days ago, had bought the services of 800 policemen in and around the area of their drug operations, the city of Guayaquil.

The capture of two alleged "kingpins" is the first step in

were quick to down play the incident, saying that the speech was not an endorsement, — AP

treme rightwing National Front party be outlawed.
The National Front leader,

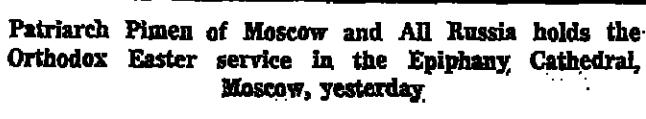
**Orthodox Easter service
Moscow.**

Three weeks later, the deputy foreign minister, Mr Jean-Michel Bayet, will visit Tirana.

activists began to break free from the Communist dominance and seek a more independent role.—Beuter.

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**Orthodox Easter service
Moscow.**



[illegible]

**Doctor says
gives relief**

...first ...
...parent, a 22-year-old businessman ...
...charges, ...
...plans for the ...
...conveys to ...
...feelings were ...
...The ...
...from ...
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...having ...
...be ...
...member of ...
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...hospital ...
...feelings ...
...national ...
...clear ...
...operation

Basque attack

Park cuts

[illegible]

Interior gabled

[illegible]

Alleged claim

1. The first step is to identify the problem.
 2. The second step is to define the problem.
 3. The third step is to analyze the problem.
 4. The fourth step is to develop a solution.
 5. The fifth step is to implement the solution.
 6. The sixth step is to evaluate the solution.
 7. The seventh step is to monitor the solution.
 8. The eighth step is to maintain the solution.
 9. The ninth step is to improve the solution.
 10. The tenth step is to document the solution.

about crowding

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most plants and algae. It is responsible for capturing light energy and converting it into chemical energy through the process of photosynthesis.

1994

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1:40 PM

TO THE HONORABLE
MEMBERS OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE CHAMBERS
ALBANY, N. Y., JANUARY 14, 1903.

— 188 —

THE

WU

FREE BANKING

TOTAL

CHANGE

WE PAY YOU.

up to 10-00% net

TOTAL

CHANGE

All this is done for you to give you trouble-free

To open a BankSave account you need £500, but you don't need to maintain this level. After that, you can simply pay in your salary.

ALL BUILDING SOCIETIES AREN'T THE SAME.

ake you
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ALLIANCE
BankSave

*9.00% net worth 12.86% gross, 10.00% net worth 14.29% gross to basic rate tax payers. Interest is paid annually. Interest rates quoted are variable.

Cabinet vote angers Peres

From Ian Black in Jerusalem

A NEW AND potentially serious crisis loomed over the bipartisan National Unity Government last night after the Cabinet refused to authorise a visit to Egypt by the Minister Without Portfolio, Mr Ezer Weizman.

Mr Weizman, a close confidante of the Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, was due to go to Cairo this week in what was billed as a private visit, but which was to include talks with President Hosni Mubarak and other Egyptian leaders.

Despite statements to the contrary, Mr Weizman was expected to try and make final arrangements for a summit meeting between Mr Peres and President Mubarak, by proposing a compromise deal to solve the dispute about the future of the Gaza enclave south of the Israeli port city of Eilat. The Cabinet voted by 10 to nine against approving Mr Weizman's visit, angering and surprising Mr Peres, who had earlier cleared the visit in advance with the Foreign Minister and Likud leader, Mr Yitzhak Shamir.

Mr Shamir and his Likud colleagues fear that foreign policy matters concerning the peace process and relations with Egypt are increasingly being taken out of their hands and run by the dovish Mr Weizman.

Mr Peres and Mr Weizman are known to favour a compromise over Gaza, moving towards the Egyptian demand for international administration, but Mr Shamir insists that the issue can only be evolved in the context of a "package deal" of all the outstanding bilateral issues between Cairo and Jerusalem.

Mr Shamir was seen here as using the episode as a trial of strength between the two components of the Government and as an expression of his dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs. The question of Mr Weizman's trip is expected to be resolved — one way or the other — by the 16-man inner Cabinet at a meeting today.

The independent leftwing MP, Mr Jossi Sarid, said last night of yesterday's cabinet decision that Mr Weizman should resign at once.

Fighting in Sidon 'at new peak'

SIDON: At least nine people were killed and more than 100 wounded in weekend battles that Sidon residents said were the most violent since fighting between Christians, Muslims, and Palestinians broke out a month ago.

The fighting died down to occasional sniping yesterday afternoon, but shelling resumed just before dark. As the Lebanese civil war entered its eleventh year, an artillery battle also erupted yesterday in the mountains near Beirut. The sound of exploding shells echoed across the capital for two hours and smoke drifted over mountain battlefronts where army troops and Christian militiamen face Druse forces.

State-run Beirut radio said shells landed in residential areas. The Lebanese Prime Minister, Mr Rasmid Karame, blamed Israel and a Christian militia for the clashes in and around Sidon. Mr Karame, speaking in his home town of Tripoli, said: "The (March 12) revolt coincided with the despatch of Lebanese Forces' fighters to Sidon, and this led to the explosion of the situation there."

Mr Karame, who said last week he would boycott his own Cabinet until plans for the army to regain control were implemented, repeated charges that Israel was seeking to force Christians from villages east of Sidon to move south to a border strip.

The weekend attack brought an attack that killed eight people in a Shiite village in the Israeli-occupied south and an Israeli raid on a Palestinian refugee camp in Tyre. — AP/Reuters.

Arafat 'seeks package deal'

JERUSALEM: A US Congressman who met the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, last week said yesterday that the organisation appeared to be moving towards recognition of Israel.

It was also announced yesterday that the PLO would meet in Baghdad this week. Mr Thomas Petri confirmed before meeting the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, that he and four other congressmen met Mr Arafat in Amman. He said Arafat is "now interested in working towards some sort of formal recognition of Israel as part of a package deal." — AP.



Politicians bicker, people starve: Emergency famine relief arrives by camel in the remote Red Sea hills, east Sudan

List submitted to 15-man military council for ratification

Sudanese politicians agree on cabinet of technocrats

From Jonathan Steele in Khartoum

Sudan's alliance of political parties agreed yesterday to submit a list of independent, non-party technocrats as the country's new cabinet.

The decision was reached after several hours of argument between the three main parties and seven trade unions. The list was discussed later with the transitional military council.

The decision represents the second concession made by civilian politicians since their combined protests and strikes two weeks ago led the army to overthrow Ja'far Numeiri.

The parties originally wanted to share power with the military by setting up a five-member supreme council in which three civilians would serve along with General Swareddahab and a representative of the war-torn south.

But because of their delay in coming up with a political programme of action on which all the parties could agree, the military went ahead and announced that supreme power would be vested in a 15-member military council which would hold power for a year. The cabinet will only have limited legislative powers.

One problem is the mushrooming growth of political parties who want a share of the new democratic action. At the latest count, there were 77 trade unions and 29 parties.

A senior spokesman for the alliance of parties said that he did not blame the military for selecting the joint civilian military council. "The high command repeatedly asked us to come forward with a programme last Sunday and Monday, and we were slow," he said.

A sign of potential strain among the civilians has already surfaced. The Muslim Brotherhood held a rally on Saturday, urging the army to maintain the system of Sharia's law set up by Mr Numeiri in 1983. This allowed for such harsh punishments as the cutting off of thieves' hands and stoning, particularly unpopular in the south.

Most parties opposed the move at the time and would like to revert to the system of dual civil and Sharia's law whereby only the devout who choose to be judged by Islamic religious courts would have to submit to them.

At the rally, the former chief justice, Mr Ahmed Bad Nour, who was dismissed by Mr Numeiri two weeks before the coup, called for his death because he stole public money. The high command took an important step yesterday to try to stamp out corruption by abolishing the Military Tradition Corporation which allowed the army to import goods for themselves. According to Mr Sadek al Mahdi, the leader of the Ansar sect and the Umma Party, the corporation was "an attempt to institutionalise bribery in the army."

It was not clear yesterday whether the civilian representatives would be asked to discuss formation of a caretaker government.

A spokesman for the military said without elaboration that the civilian representatives had asked for more time to discuss formation of a caretaker government.

Diplomatic sources said that they were apparently still arguing over names for the proposed cabinet.

The proposed government would include three ministers from the south, where rebels have been battling government troops, they said. But differences appear to remain among representatives of former political parties, the sources added.

NEW YORK: General Abdul-Rahman Swareddahab, leader of Sudan's military council, said in an interview yesterday he would try to restore civilian control in a year, but in the meantime would maintain the previous government's austerity programme.

"We must carry on with the programme for the moment, or we might end up in a worse situation," General Swareddahab, head of the transitional military council of officers who overthrew Ja'far Numeiri, told the New York Times. "The problem with the old regime was that they didn't explain things to the people. They imposed things right away without giving any reasons."

Wide-spread demonstrations that began two weeks ago against sharp increases in basic food commodities led to the coup by top military officers, who overthrew Mr Numeiri while he was visiting the US.

General Swareddahab, in what is believed to be his first interview with Western reporters since the April 6 coup, reiterated his earlier pledges to restore civilian rule.

General Swareddahab, who was speaking in his Khartoum office in English, said that some aspects of the strict Islamic law imposed by Mr Numeiri in 1983 would be "amended" and "modified" to rectify what he called "incorrect and excessive" punishments.

The general also said there were no plans at this time to attempt to bring charges against Mr Numeiri, who stopped in Cairo on his way back to the Sudan and has remained there.

"We have more important issues to deal with during this period," he said. But "if the people demand that he be tried, the cabinet will make recommendations to the military council, and we will follow their advice." — AP.

US officials fear that too much publicity about a food operation in cooperation with the US could lead the Sudan to scuttle the programme.

The US is also in delicate negotiations with the Ethiopian Government to allow the food to flow into the rebel-held territory through normal channels within the country. Officials said that they feared those negotiations could fail or, worse still, that the Ethiopians might declare the Sudan border-crossing a hostile act and attack the relief convoys or raid staging points in the Sudan.

The US operation may have implications for American contacts with other rebel groups. "It holds precedents for Afghanistan and Nicaragua," a senior Administration official said. "It is legal to give humanitarian assistance to rebel groups across an international border."

Administration officials involved in US efforts to help the Afghan rebels and Nicaragua contras are said to be watching the Ethiopian operation with particular interest.

There is now widespread agreement among US policy-makers and private volunteer groups involved in the Ethiopian operation that the situation in the two northern provinces of Ethiopia, Tigre and Eritrea, has similarities with the experience in Biafra.

Biafra was the short-lived, self-declared state in eastern Nigeria where a bloody secessionist struggle was fought in 1967-70. Private US volunteer groups became deeply involved there in trying to save starving non-combatants. The relief groups sided with the independence-seeking Ibo people.

Today, as then, a number of private relief groups are pressing the US Government to take a more active role in Ethiopia.

One of the main differences between the US Government role in Biafra and in northern Ethiopia is that it never became involved, even indirectly, on the side of the Ibo. The danger now is that the US may become entangled in the Eritrean conflict, on the side of the secessionist groups. Officials concede they cannot be certain the aid goes to non-combatants.

The main conduits for US assistance have been New York-based Lutheran World Relief, and Mercy Corps International in Seattle. Aid also has been moving through the Sudanese Red Cross, Washington Post.

Kabul invites tribal leaders to national security talks

Delegates not expected to include government opponents

From Alex Brodie in Islamabad

The Afghan regime has announced that a Loya Jirga, grand national assembly — the traditional gathering of tribal leaders from all corners of the country — will be held within the next 11 months.

The leaders are expected to represent only those on the government side. A long official statement, stressing that such an assembly had traditionally been called at "sensitive historic moments," was broadcast for two consecutive nights on Kabul radio.

The assembly, which is to be held by next March, would discuss ways of maintaining reliable peace and security, halting intervention by imperialist and reactionary forces, preventing Afghan blood being shed by Afghan, and implementing the revolution.

Among those attending will be party and government leaders, as well as "authoritative representatives of workers, peasants, intelligentsia, and other workers of all nationalities, tribes and clans, credible clergy, and elders."

A Loya Jirga, which has been frequently called, are supposed to bring together the great diversity of tribes and nationalities within the country. The last such gathering was in December, 1979, just before the Russian invasion. Perhaps the most successful in recent times was called in 1964 by the King Zahir Shah to draft a new constitution.

"On the whole, the delegates appeared to represent the full range of social, political and religious opinion," the historian, Louis Dupree, who attended, said.

This was in contrast to the usual practice when anti-government candidates were screened out by the government. This is likely to be the case when Kabul holds elections to select delegates to its Jirga.

Observers believe that even if the regime wanted to hold a truly representative assembly, it would be impossible given the state of war throughout Afghanistan.

Kabul's announcement follows several others stressing the regime's commitment to traditional ways. Recently these seem to have been aimed particularly at the tribes — in the border zone between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Hu rejects calls for press freedom

Peking: The Communist Party chief, Mr Hu Yaobang, has publicly rejected calls for more press freedom and insisted that the news media be kept under tight party control.

In a major policy speech printed in the People's Daily, Mr Hu came down firmly against calls here for papers to be given greater financial and publishing independence. "The slogan of freedom of creation for literature and art cannot be copied mechanically for journalism," he said in the speech delivered to the party secretariat on February 8.

"All newspapers and magazines should operate under the unified leadership of the party and follow the party's lines, principles and policies," he attacked the unofficial tabloid newspapers which have appeared recently as spreaders of "spiritual pollution" — the catchphrase of a brief 1983 campaign that was suspended after disheartening officials used it to attack aspects of China's economic reforms.

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NEW YORK: General Abdul-Rahman Swareddahab, leader of Sudan's military council, said in an interview yesterday he would try to restore civilian control in a year, but in the meantime would maintain the previous government's austerity programme.

"We must carry on with the programme for the moment, or we might end up in a worse situation," General Swareddahab, head of the transitional military council of officers who overthrew Ja'far Numeiri, told the New York Times. "The problem with the old regime was that they didn't explain things to the people. They imposed things right away without giving any reasons."

Wide-spread demonstrations that began two weeks ago against sharp increases in basic food commodities led to the coup by top military officers, who overthrew Mr Numeiri while he was visiting the US.

General Swareddahab, in what is believed to be his first interview with Western reporters since the April 6 coup, reiterated his earlier pledges to restore civilian rule.

General Swareddahab, who was speaking in his Khartoum office in English, said that some aspects of the strict Islamic law imposed by Mr Numeiri in 1983 would be "amended" and "modified" to rectify what he called "incorrect and excessive" punishments.

The general also said there were no plans at this time to attempt to bring charges against Mr Numeiri, who stopped in Cairo on his way back to the Sudan and has remained there.

"We have more important issues to deal with during this period," he said. But "if the people demand that he be tried, the cabinet will make recommendations to the military council, and we will follow their advice." — AP.

Kabul invites tribal leaders to national security talks

Delegates not expected to include government opponents

From Alex Brodie in Islamabad

The Afghan regime has announced that a Loya Jirga, grand national assembly — the traditional gathering of tribal leaders from all corners of the country — will be held within the next 11 months.

The leaders are expected to represent only those on the government side. A long official statement, stressing that such an assembly had traditionally been called at "sensitive historic moments," was broadcast for two consecutive nights on Kabul radio.

The assembly, which is to be held by next March, would discuss ways of maintaining reliable peace and security, halting intervention by imperialist and reactionary forces, preventing Afghan blood being shed by Afghan, and implementing the revolution.

Among those attending will be party and government leaders, as well as "authoritative representatives of workers, peasants, intelligentsia, and other workers of all nationalities, tribes and clans, credible clergy, and elders."

A Loya Jirga, which has been frequently called, are supposed to bring together the great diversity of tribes and nationalities within the country. The last such gathering was in December, 1979, just before the Russian invasion. Perhaps the most successful in recent times was called in 1964 by the King Zahir Shah to draft a new constitution.

"On the whole, the delegates appeared to represent the full range of social, political and religious opinion," the historian, Louis Dupree, who attended, said.

This was in contrast to the usual practice when anti-government candidates were screened out by the government. This is likely to be the case when Kabul holds elections to select delegates to its Jirga.

Observers believe that even if the regime wanted to hold a truly representative assembly, it would be impossible given the state of war throughout Afghanistan.

Kabul's announcement follows several others stressing the regime's commitment to traditional ways. Recently these seem to have been aimed particularly at the tribes — in the border zone between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

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Police watchful as Uitenhage buries its dead

From Ian Black in Johannesburg

Police police kept watch over the dead bodies as more than 50,000 mourners converged on a muddy stadium in Uitenhage at the weekend to bury 28 victims of South Africa's continuing unrest.

The service lasted for more than four hours and was interspersed by speeches and freedom songs.

Chaos among the mourners was Mr Tladi, the Uitenhage chairman of the United Democratic Front (UDF), which brother Lesile, was killed in a petrol-bombing of their home last December.

Mr Kobese gave his account of the events leading up to the incident at Lange at March 21 when police opened fire on a crowd marching to a funeral in Kwanobuhle. He said disturbances preceding the shooting — the death of many residents — had forced residents to decide that they would bury their dead despite any banning orders.

The police and the army kept away from the funeral service on Saturday, except for the presence of the aeroplanes. But in the town of Uitenhage, large numbers of police and soldiers were on guard to ensure that the mourners took the shortest possible route through the town. The road from Kwanobuhle to Uitenhage's main industrial area was closed.

The burials passed off without violence and in the stadium, the atmosphere was more festive than fearful. One speaker said: "This is no time for tears, because if tears fill the liberation struggle."

THE FINNISH Foreign Minister, Mr Paavo Voionmaa, has again said his country will not unilaterally cut economic ties with South Africa, but would study ways of reducing trade and other economic links with Pretoria. — Reuters.

SA report urges sex law abolition

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

A joint parliamentary report, due to be tabled today, is almost certain to recommend the abolition of South Africa's laws prohibiting inter-racial sex and mixed marriages.

Compiled by members drawn from all three chambers of the triracial Parliament, the report will probably pave the way for legislation, likely to be passed before the end of the parliamentary session.

Coloured and Indian MPs, who have been criticised for participating in the Parliament, will be able to claim the credit for the reform. Both the Coloured and Indian chambers have already passed unanimous resolutions calling for abolition.

Reuter adds: Rioting erupted again in the black townships at the weekend and at least seven people were killed in the Eastern Cape. Police said. Scores of people were arrested and several injured as police used pistols, shotguns, and teargas against the rioters.

Crowds of up to 2,000 in the Cape, Transvaal, and Orange Free State stoned police and army patrols, set up barricades and threw petrol bombs. On Saturday night, two youths died after being wounded by black policemen who fired at a crowd of about 500 attacking his house near the Eastern Cape town of Uitenhage.

The unrest continued yesterday in Kwanobuhle near Port Elizabeth, a man staying in the home of a black policeman shot dead two youths who reportedly stoned the house.

Hanoi plans withdrawal 'by 1995'

Hanoi: Vietnam plans to withdraw one-third of its troops from Kampuchea by the end of this year, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, has said.

In an interview giving the first detailed outline of Hanoi's military plans in Kampuchea, Mr Thach said that by 1987 Vietnam's troop strength there would be halved from the present level if no negotiated settlement were reached.

In 1990, two-thirds of the troops would be back in Vietnam and by 1995 Kampuchea's armed forces would defend the country alone with all Vietnamese troops withdrawn, he said.

Vietnam has not announced how many troops at present are in Kampuchea, but Western diplomats estimate there are up to 180,000 soldiers fighting guerrilla groups mainly along the Thai border.

Diplomats have also dismissed Vietnam's announcement over the past year of small-scale pullouts including the withdrawal of 10,000 troops earlier this month — as troop rotations and a propaganda ploy.

Vietnamese troops first moved into Kampuchea in December 1978, topping the Khmer Rouge in the next month and installing the Heng Samrin Government in Phnom Penh.

The Khmer Rouge are now linked with the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and supporters of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in a guerrilla coalition recognised by the UN as Kampuchea's legitimate government.

A question of balance on human rights

Zbyszek Zeman

THE LONDON headquarters of Amnesty International in the early 1970s cost about £24,000 a year to run, including the salaries of a few staff members. In the early 1970s, the annual budget is moving close to £1 million, and its offices will soon accommodate about 200 employees. Amnesty speaks to governments on equal terms, distributes glossy publications, and its staff make the round on the international organisations circuit. The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to it in 1977.

From a small voluntary society, Amnesty has grown into a large non-governmental bureaucracy. From having been sharply focused on cases of individual prisoners of conscience, it conducts worldwide campaigns on behalf of whole groups of prisoners. Prisoners for instance under preventive detention, prisoners sentenced to death, prisoners put to torture are included in the campaigns, whether they used violence or not. The perennial Amnesty controversy, concerning the uses of violence and the right of governments to resist it, is fast fading from the organisation's memory.

Amnesty is a singular international agency in that it relies mainly on the voluntary membership for the execution of its policies. Its professional staff either serves or polices the voluntary organisation. Staff spend more time on problems of organisation than dealing with political imprisonment.

Membership has continued to grow in Western Europe, and Amnesty took off in post-Vietnam America. Its lesser limbs reach into the Third World. At the last count there were five national sections in Africa; six in Latin America; and seven in Asia, including Japan. In its Third World outpost, the danger that a national section would draw too close to the government, or provide the rest of the organisation with new prisoners of conscience, is not a problem. Amnesty and its International Executive Committee (IEC), drawn almost exclusively from the strongest national sections, pursues extension with missionary zeal. The imprint of an inward-looking organisation can be found in almost everything Amnesty does. The Amnesty International Handbook represents an attempt to make the membership conform to the standards of the organisation.

It contains gruesome photographs of torture side by side with silly, cosy cartoons. On the one hand, it presents the picture of Amnesty as a well-intentioned organisation abiding by sensible rules. On the other is the cruel outside world, replete with undifferentiated brutality. The Amnesty Handbook has become a staple of the Amnesty literature, but it is not a useful, but makes no attempt to differentiate between the regions it is divided into, nor between the countries within the regions.

Amnesty prides itself on the quality of its information, but does not always behave as if it believed its own claim. In the past decade or so, the relative importance of the research department within the international secretariat has declined sharply. The department is becoming exhausted, because its members spend a lot of their time doing the wrong kind of work. One example arises from the Russian dissidents who formed an Amnesty group in Moscow in 1973.

The aftermath of that initiative is briefly noted in the annual report. In 1983, the chairman of the group was stripped of his citizenship, and its former secretary was arrested. The report blandly suggests that the prosecution of the secretary had nothing to do with his previous membership of Amnesty. Debarred as it is, the group, it may be thought, is a national section and groups.

It may be that Amnesty organisation and its activities

cannot be acceptable to the Russian authorities, and to those of Moscow's allies, in any circumstances. Some of Amnesty's members may prefer keeping it that way. There is no evidence that the organisation has addressed itself to the problem with any vigour. It is ridden by the high tide of international interest in human rights. It has benefited, at least indirectly from the incorporation of human rights into Western policies. It is no coincidence that it entered the period of its fastest growth at the beginning of intense diplomatic bargaining between the West and the East, at the end of 1973.

The sharpest controversy during those diplomatic negotiations centred on human rights. There was the accord in Helsinki, 1975, at Helsinki. However, the Russians reluctantly accepted the political principle of human rights, and the West confirmed its acceptance of the political geography of post-war Europe. Soon came President Carter's novel use of human rights in American foreign policy. The most powerful government in the world moved into Amnesty's area. Amnesty should have taken the credit, and paused for thought.

The cutting edge of President Carter's human rights policies was not poised over any particular countries. Under President Reagan, parts of it have been



President Carter: Novel use of human rights

retained. It became what the Russians have always suspected it to be. Reagan's foreign policy spokesmen have identified a struggle against the evil empire of communism with the struggle for human rights. America and Russia will perhaps achieve some accommodation on nuclear arms. In other areas, political confrontation between the super-powers will increase.

In the new international climate, Amnesty will find it even less easy to keep its tight balancing act going. In a world increasingly threatened by famine and disaster on the ground and by nuclear destruction from above, Amnesty occupies an uncertain middle ground. It has laid aside its previous, strong concern with the political uses of violence. The prisoners of conscience have become a lot of different things. It could usefully review the components which make up its claim to political impartiality, and could do worse than return to first principles.

Sooner or later, Amnesty will have to face the fact that its membership cannot be controlled from one centre. The international committee of the Red Cross and the national Red Cross organisations have drawn apart from each other over the years. Neither party has been the other's Amnesty. It may choose to follow a similar route.

Zbyszek Zeman is a Fellow of St Edmund Hall, Oxford.

A theology for the liberation of tomorrow's Britain

DAVID JENKINS

There is involved in Christian faith a claim about reality, inherited from the prophets and as vindicated in Jesus. This is the claim that history can, must and will be related to the kingdom of God. But this is not an invitation to, or a licence for, any form of historicism. It does not admit or encourage the belief that history has one clear pattern or direction which is discernible, achievable or inevitable. To clasp a pattern on history or to claim that we have the esoteric knowledge which gives us the vital clue to history is to misunderstand both the God of Freedom and the Freedom of God and so to misunderstand the human predicament and the human contradiction. Our lives in history are not the substance of the Kingdom of God only, the material for it.

What is involved here is a profound question about our understanding of God. God is not the mastermind of a vast construction activity, planned in computerised fashion from the beginning and moving on inevitably to a predetermined end. He (and She and It) — for how can gender pronouns be sufficient for the mystery of God? — is much more like a master Artist (and a mistress Artist). This mysterious Artist is committed in passion, righteousness and holiness, to an infinite creative activity, launched by love and seeking, making and feeling ways forward by freedom and in freedom. The movement and the struggle is through tremendous risks, to the fulfilment of a commitment, a vision and a hope which will establish a community and a kingdom commensurate with the initial love and the consequent cost and the subsequent promise. Nothing is certain, but everything is possible. Such commitment and constructive openness is the basic condition of freedom and love.

Faith of this sort in a God of this sort has an immediate bearing on the urgent practical issues of our society and our politics. For it calls for a recovery of nerve about the possibilities of politics and the possibilities of progress in our society. This is because such a faith sets us free from the determinism and despair of dialectics and from the apathy of randomness and powerlessness. If our lives in the world are open to God then we need not be trapped in a dialectic, or lost in randomness.

Yet these are the only alternatives which seem to be perceived in this country at the moment. We are caught in a politics of confrontation which is shaped (whether consciously or unconsciously) by a slogan or two from vulgar Marxism. Everything is to be understood and dealt with in terms of conflict and power struggle between the class of capitalist individualists on the one hand and the class of collectivised wage earners on the other. This view is taken as much by the Right as by the Left.

The attempt to construct a Welfare State which was entered into so enthusiastically after the 1939-45 war has run into acute difficulties and many disappointments. These difficulties and disappointments are diagnosed by the Right as being the inevitable consequences of attempts at Socialism. The malaise of the Welfare State and the inability of this country to break out of recession are seen to be the symptoms of the same disease as holds Eastern Europe in its conditions of tyranny and inefficiency. This is the disease of Socialism which inevitably destroys economic efficiency, innovation and advance.

Before this became evident and in the euphoria and relief of the immediate post-war period, socialism was seen as the way forward. Indeed at the height of the Socialist enthusiasm and fervour it was held that "there is only one Way Left". This way has proved a dead end. It has led to neither freedom nor economic expansion nor social and industrial

flexibility. The evident failure of "Only One Way Left" has now made it clear, so it is firmly believed and preached, that "there is only one Way Right". So there is no realistic alternative to the new conservatism and anyone who suggests there is, is a romantic, an incompetent sentimentalist and a wet.

But this is simply vulgar Marxism in reverse. The Marxist doctrine speaks of the spurious freedom of the bourgeois being at the expense of the real freedom of the workers, which freedom is alone universalisable in the eventual classless society after the withering away of the State. The new Right have diagnosed and faith which is the mirror image of this. The spurious freedom which is to be resisted is that of the Socialist collectivism, which has been attempted at the expense of the true freedom of the bourgeois individualists. It is this freedom which is alone universalisable after the market has been liberated to work its wonders and there emerges the freedom of a property owning democracy while the State has been reduced to the absolute minimum.

These two myopic and mirror-image views of the world now dominate such political thinking as there is and apparently measure all those (almost certainly the majority) who do not find either view convincing or hopeful, not least because they are really one view and feed on one another in sustaining their respective claims to be "realistic". If you view the dialectic from the Right then the miners are to be utterly defeated for they represent the shock troops of militant socialist workers, as is evidenced by their being led by a militant revolutionary. Any attempt to suggest that there are human and communal factors independent of this and mixed up in this is dismissed as an utter failure to face up to the realities of power and the urgent need to prevent revolution.

The Bill, reasonably enough, is aimed at surrogacy sales negotiated by commercial agencies. It creates a new offence carrying up to three months imprisonment or a fine of £2,000 for participating on a commercial basis in any activity involved in the making of a surrogacy arrangement. Trans-Atlantic baby farmers like Ms Harriet Blankfield will henceforth find Britain stony ground, unless they are prepared to bear children for love and not money.

The Bill does not incriminate private surrogacy arrangements: men may negotiate direct with potential surrogates and offer a fee for their services, but both parties must negotiate without the advantage of paid professional advice. The doctor or lawyer who assists in such arrangement or counsels either party to it would commit an offence. In this respect the Bill condones to

any view the dialectic from the Left then the miners are the heroes of the revolution and the police are the shock troops of bourgeois repression. Any attempt to suggest that there are independently of this and mixed up in this, urgent and difficult questions about obsolescence, economic recession and wealth production, flexibility and the communal and personal stresses of change is dismissed as an utter failure to face up to the realities of power and the urgent need to promote revolution.

That we are, at any rate for the moment, trapped in the dialectic, understanding is evidenced by the current embarrassment and ineffectiveness of the "soft" Left and the "wet" Right. Social Democrats, whether in the Labour Party or outside it, often seem to behave as if they had at least a sneaking feeling that the hard Left are the only real and realistic activists. At least they cannot be challenged head on.

Similarly Conservatives with a sense of the struggle of Conservative traditions for corporate caring and an organic approach to many social problems seem hardly to have the courage of their convictions and a sneaking feeling that the socialists are the only realists. This means more and more people, who feel that the dialectic, whether viewed from the Right or from the Left, is a dead end, are turning to the needs of production and with the way power is exercised once the people are set to be in charge of their own common possessions and their own common destiny makes the disastrous mistake of rooting all human failings in our social and economic structures, and ignores the role of our often selfish and grasping heads and hearts and spirits.

All this shows how urgent it is that we in this country should develop a liberation theology of our own. This theology which struggled worked and experimented to develop an understanding of the God of freedom and the freedom of God which effectively related the biblical tradition of this God to the actual state of affairs in this country and thus helped both in renewing faith in God and also in renewing our politics.

We need to rediscover that we were not mistaken when we committed ourselves, with a considerable degree of consensus, to working out a Welfare State which would substantially contribute to setting people free from unnecessary ill-health, hopeless poverty, crime, want and which would make some movement, however slight, along the path to more justice, more caring and less thoughtlessness and ignored exploitation.

While British liberation theology has taken some of the diagnoses of Marxism very seriously, it will not in

The Bishop of Durham: Nothing is certain, but everything is possible. Picture by Denis Thorpe

any way be dominated by Marxism. We must work out our own liberation theology, related to our needs and to what we can discern through seeking to be faithful to the God of the prophets and the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. The main thrust of this liberation theology will, I am clear, include the following.

We must resume our search for progress in the direction of justice, increase of democratic participation and the organisation of systematic and social caring. To give up the central concerns of the Welfare State and the Beveridge Report because we have run into difficulties is sheer faithlessness and inhumanity. To return to the ethics of 19th century entrepreneurial individualism is either nostalgic nonsense or else a firm declaration that individual selfishness and organised greed are the only effective motivations for human behaviour.

Of course we must be realistic about sin. Romantic utopianism which supposes that we can turn one's back on the needs of production and with the way power is exercised once the people are set to be in charge of their own common possessions and their own common destiny makes the disastrous mistake of rooting all human failings in our social and economic structures, and ignores the role of our often selfish and grasping heads and hearts and spirits.

In the name of the God of the Bible and of Jesus Christ we must challenge this and confront it. We must admit that the way forward is neither obvious nor easy but in the name of God and for the sake of our humanity we must insist that we cannot go backward into a 21st century version of the 19th century. That way destruction awaits us.

Secondly, we must insist on the urgent reality and relevance of the judgment of God. To ignore the poor or to claim that they cannot be counted into society until we have made more money of that we must lay greater burdens on them to ensure that they are more ready to work at any cost is morally questionable. Prudentially dangerous for how many take for how long? and a deliberate declaration of no sympathy or compassion with their plight. A society which does such things deliberately and refuses to recognise that

that is what it is doing, is a society which is tearing itself apart and heading for turbulence and disaster. Such a society can be no base for the learning and experimenting we have to undergo together to find a viable way forward into an uncertain and pretty tough future.

To progress we shall need all our personal and communal resources as well as all our economic resources. To develop these resources, not least the economic ones, every effort has to be made to combat attitudes, events and statistics which suggest that the substantial majority of our fellows are second or third class citizens or not even citizens at all.

To recognise that our society is under judgment for what it is doing to steadily increasing numbers of those who are excluded from the benefits enjoyed by the majority, is not to know at once what is to be done about it. It is however to recognise them as citizens along with us and to commit ourselves to conscious, explicit and shared efforts to develop our common good and multiply our common resources. It is also to acknowledge the urgency of this judgment and to challenge the complacent enjoyment of jam today by some, when for others there is no promise even of jam tomorrow.

Thirdly, a liberation theology will search for ways of innovation, experiment and risk. For example, trade unions will have to risk new forms of wages, flexibility and new forms of work sharing. Management will have to risk new forms of participation and of limitation of privileges and salaries for themselves and their directors. Many unthinkable things (eg maximum and minimum wages) will have to become thinkable, including probably government risks over decentralisation and regionalisation.

Fourthly, liberation theology will have to work at building up communities of endurance around a celebration of the gospel of God who is committed to our world, our society and our future for the sake of His Kingdom. For it is certain that we shall have much to endure, including uncertainty, turbulence, violence and people feeling that there is no hope and no way forward. In God and under God this is not true, but sometimes the only way of fighting through to a way forward will be communities of endurance who can hope against hope, as the prophets did.

This is an edited extract from the Hibbert Lecture, delivered on Radio 4 last night by the Bishop of Durham, the Right Reverend David Jenkins.

Why the surrogacy bill can only play midwife to confusion

OUT OF COURT

Geoffrey Robertson

THE Government's latest attempt to make people good by Act of Parliament is the Surrogacy Arrangements Bill, which receives the second reading in the House of Commons today. It responds to one recent and much publicised case of commercial surrogacy by seeking to outlaw profiteering American-style recruitment agencies, and is to that extent welcome. But it contains a number of objectionable features — strict liability,

reversal of the burden of proof and absence of any right to jury trial — and drafted it poses problems for professionals who may be moved to assist justifiable surrogacy arrangements.

Surrogacy can, in exceptional cases, provide an acceptable means of relieving infertility. Where a woman cannot or should not carry children as a result of medical condition such as heart disease or womb defect or proneness to miscarriage, the aid of AID and a willing surrogate may produce a wanted child. A woman with a functioning ovaries but a damaged womb can achieve children which are genetically as well as her husband's after laparoscopic or ovum recovery, in vitro fertilisation and embryo transfer to a surrogate. Such cases may be rare but they provide the exceptions which should not be suppressed by law designed to suppress surrogacy services altogether.

The Bill, reasonably enough, is aimed at surrogacy sales negotiated by commercial agencies. It creates a new offence carrying up to three months imprisonment or a fine of £2,000 for participating on a commercial basis in any activity involved in the making of a surrogacy arrangement. Trans-Atlantic baby farmers like Ms Harriet Blankfield will henceforth find Britain stony ground, unless they are prepared to bear children for love and not money.

The Bill does not incriminate private surrogacy arrangements: men may negotiate direct with potential surrogates and offer a fee for their services, but both parties must negotiate without the advantage of paid professional advice. The doctor or lawyer who assists in such arrangement or counsels either party to it would commit an offence. In this respect the Bill condones to

amateurish or exploitative "do it yourself" arrangements in an area which, if it is to be explored at all, should at least have the benefit of full medical, legal and counselling services.

This is the major problem with a piece of legislation hastily designed to remedy one particular abuse, without making any provision for the circumstances in which surrogacy arrangements may be justifiable. It would be possible to draft an amendment to permit those contemplating legitimate surrogate arrangements to have the paid assistance of qualified professionals. But it would be much more satisfactory to spell out the circumstances in which such arrangements would be legitimate: for example, only in cases of infertility and subject to safeguards such as medical supervision, genetic screening of the surrogate, and adequate counselling.

As the law stands, it is likely that any attempt to enforce a surrogacy contract would fail on the grounds that it was contrary to public policy. Since Parliament is dealing with the subject, it could determine that any such contract would be void unless it were drawn up by an approved agency providing the right of the surrogate to change her mind and keep the child (if it were genetically hers) and made provision for the surrogate to receive adequate counselling and payment of expenses and an appropriate fee. In the exceptional cases when surrogacy arrangements are justifiable, it is undesirable that they cannot be governed by a valid contract.

There is little prospect, however, that Parliament will be prepared to think through the problem further than a ban on commercial agencies, although there will doubtless be back-bench attempts to amend the Bill to

ban surrogacy arrangements altogether. But whatever the hostility to commercial surrogacy, it should not be permitted to justify the Bill's breach of some basic standards of fairness.

For example, several sections reverse the burden of proof. Instead of requiring that the prosecution prove essential elements of the new criminal offences, the onus is placed on the defendant to prove that he did not know that payment had been made, or made in respect of a surrogacy arrangement, or that the body of which he was a member was engaged in providing surrogacy services. These are all matters which the police should have investigated before any proceedings are brought, and to permit a prosecution to be launched without such evidence is to put innocent people at risk of conviction by obliging them to prove their innocence.

There is a particularly oppressive clause which imposes strict criminal liability on newspaper proprietors and editors who unwittingly publish advertisements "containing an indication (however expressed)" that surrogacy services may be sought or may be available. While an offence of "knowingly" publishing such advertisements may be warranted, the Bill imposes personal liability on editors even when they have no idea that some ambiguous advertisement has mistakenly slipped into their classified columns.

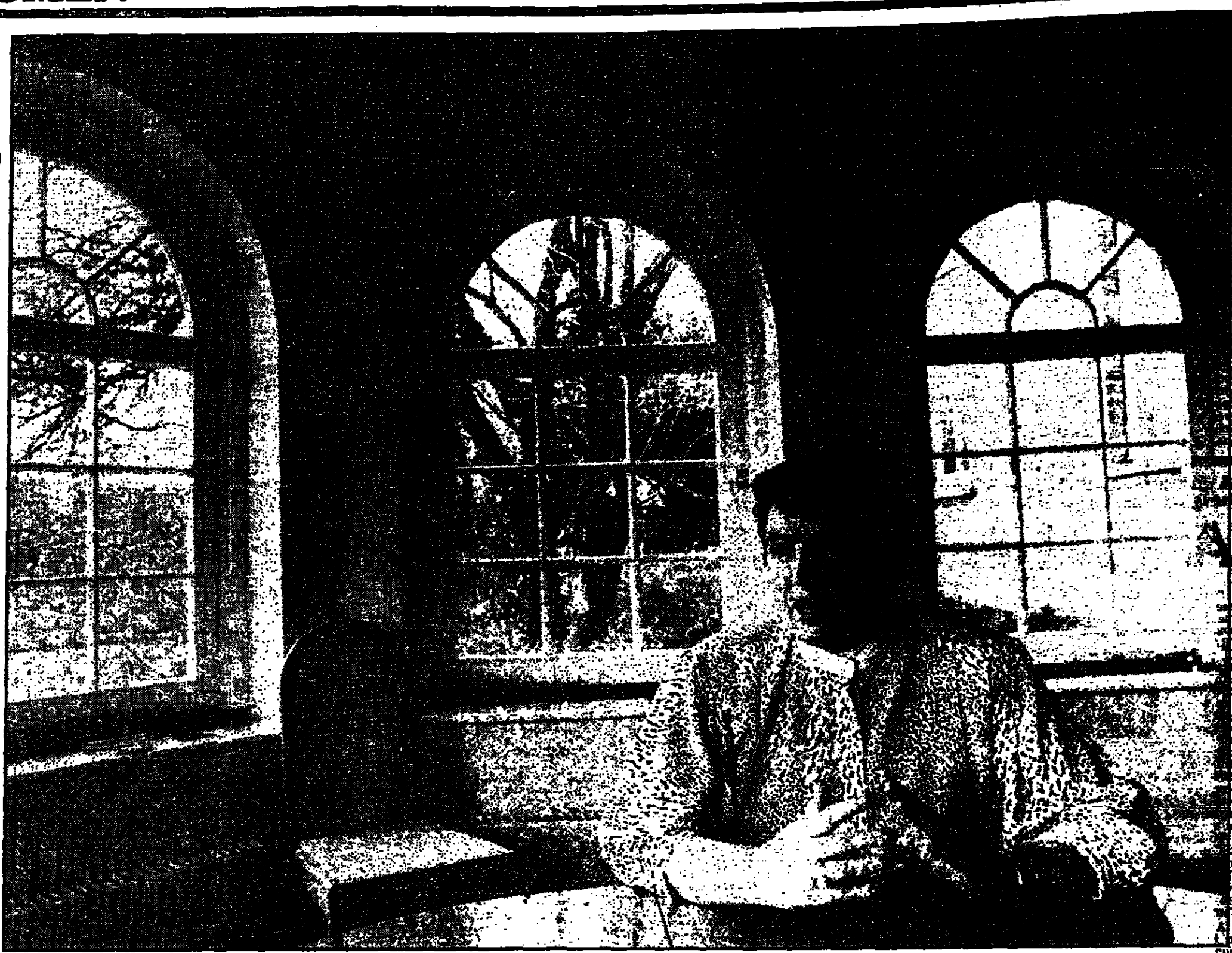
Radio and television executives must at least know the real purpose of the advertisement before they can be convicted, but the ban on any mention of surrogacy advertisements extends to referees in news and current affairs reports. Absurdly, if Checkpoint discovered an illegal surrogacy service advertising in the Times, and reported the

words of the advert in the course of exposing it, then both Roger Cook and Charles Douglas-Horne would be guilty of an offence.

The Surrogacy Arrangements Bill is, finally, yet another example of the Government's determination to avoid jury trial for controversial offences. The jury option is available as of right whenever the maximum punishment is set at more than six months: the period chosen in the Bill is three months. Even so, the Government could still make special provision for jury trial, a mode particularly appropriate for deciding questions of fact where distinguished reputations may be at stake. Its reluctance to abide by the verdict of twelve good men and women and true is the surest indication of lack of confidence in its new legislation.

Geoffrey Robertson is a barrister and is editor of the Out of Court column.

The computer can do more to free women than the liberation movement. And Steve Shirley is proving it. Her company employs 1,000 people, almost all of them women, and half the women with children under school age. They work from home, in hours to suit the individual. And unlike most other home workers, they are not sweated labour: they are both highly skilled and well paid



BIG TIME women entrepreneurs are a scarce commodity. Those who do exist mostly started their companies in a small way, building on traditional women's skills in fashion, cosmetics, shops, or secretarial services. There was Mary Quant, or Anita Koddick of *The Body Shop*, or dancer Debbie Moore who founded Pineapple Studios. But Steve Shirley plunged into high-tech computer business when she started F International, one of Britain's largest independent computing consultancy and software companies. She entered the market in 1965, and this year of over £7 millions.

Her company designs specialised computer programs for businesses of all kinds. It has developed a wireless system for a British Aerospace plane, a system used by the fleet in the Falklands, another for controlling Lyons bakeries, a part of the flight box recorder for Concorde, a stock control system for Mothercare, a program for monitoring the inside of sewers, another for Walls ice cream salesmen, to operate on the grounds, another for scheduling Tate and Lyle delivery vans, a program giving benefit entitlements for Citizens Advice Bureaux — and much more.

Nine-four per cent of the people who work for F International are women — over half of whom have children under school age. All work at home, in their own flexible time to suit the needs of their families. The brilliance of Steve Shirley's system is that it is designed to use the skills that are wasted when women are forced to leave work to bring up children. There is a great skill shortage in these upper echelons of business analysis and computer programming. Half of the companies are of degree standard, the other half are of degree standard.

Highly trained women are pushed out of all kinds of careers by the rigidity of

office hours, and traditional career structures. Yet there is no reason why almost all office-based work should not be conducted from home in hours to suit each employee. F International is offering skilled women at home not only a job to tide them over the difficult years with young children, but a proper career. Most of them stay on once their children are at school and they could go back to office-based work. This is the hi-tech future often avoided by most big traditional office-based companies.

"People are so resistant to change," says Steve Shirley. The skill in her business is in getting people to welcome innovation. "Anyone can produce an efficient new system for a company — but it has to be effective, and that means people have to want to use it. I can't snap my fingers and they do it," she says. Her all-female teams of experts are less threatening and more sympathetic; better, she says, at understanding how to get people to feel enthusiastic about a new system in a company.

Steve Shirley points to all the advantages of hi-tech. "We get more work per hour out of our employees, as they concentrate hard in bursts

when they are at their most creative." There are far fewer overheads. "Teams work together on projects, under a project manager who supervises and co-ordinates the program they are devising for a particular client, communicating by telephone, not meeting in an office."

Traditionally, home workers have been the most exploited of all. The very term summons up images of women packing Christmas cards, glueing paper crackers, or knitting sweaters for a few pence an hour. But these women, who must work a minimum of 20 hours a week, are among the highest earners in their field.

Steve Shirley has just come back from California, where she saw new housing estates in Sacramento, especially designed for people who expect to spend their lives working at home. What used to be called an office or a study in a suburban neighborhood is now called a teleport in real estate jargon, where people sit at the computers and word processors with modems attached that keep them in constant computer contact with their employer.

Steve Shirley is one of those entrepreneurs for whom personal and business

success is not enough. She is impatient, constantly seeking ways to use her own experience to influence others, teaching others how to start up, persuading governments to fund her projects and encouraging women into new endeavors. She is to be found on many government committees, has been awarded the OBE and is called frequently to give evidence to the House of Commons. She is the fourth Cabinet Minister with special responsibility for employment. The first time she was invited to Number 10 she introduced herself boldly to the man asked in who was: "The name's Thatcher," he said, and she blushed.

She is now 51, and she came into computing in its earliest days. Well, perhaps not quite. In the boardroom of the head office in Chesham, there is a portrait of Ada Augusta Byron, Countess Lovelace, Byron's daughter, a mathematician who worked as personal assistant to Charles Babbage, inventor of the first computer, or analytical engine as he called it. She was the first woman into computing.

Steve Shirley came to England as a child refugee from pre-war Germany and was educated in grammar schools in Oswestry and Birmingham. She went straight from school into work at 18 as a scientific assistant at a Post

Office research station. There were few women working there. After a year or two she decided to get a degree in maths the hard way through night school and a day release course. Calculators and computers were being researched there at the time, and she worked on ERNIE, the premium-bond computer. She also worked on an early electronic telephone exchange. It was that and early work on radar, that led to the development of the modern computer.

Her husband was a physicist in the Post Office. She left as soon as they got married, influenced by the old Civil Service principle that it is unwise for husband and wife to work in the same place. She went to work for ICL in software development for an early computer, where she found herself rapidly moving from the purely technical into the managerial in

charge of teams of 15 and 20 people. All those she was now working with were men, and she felt compelled to show she was as good and as tough as them. She worked nights, although being newly married it was destructive of her family life. "I also used to wear grey suits so that I could hide amongst them. But I've grown out of that now. No more grey suits," she says. Though she still calls herself Steve, not Stephanie.

Then she had a child and found that it is almost impossible to compete with men on equal terms within the rigid hours and demands of life in a conventional office. "But of course I could see that software development doesn't require on-site work in an office. I decided to freelance, and to gather a team around me to work together from home."

Since then her team has grown to 1,000, and on an exponential curve, is soaring upwards faster and faster. She used to operate a profit sharing system for employees which she says did not work well, and is now turning it into a share ownership scheme. The company has subsidiaries all over Europe, Canada and America, an export drive driven by her own need to feel useful and to break new ground as much as a desire for profits as easily gained at home.

In spite of her confidence, she remains startled by her own success. "I'm completely astonished at myself," she says. "All my family, both parents, my sister, my husband, my in-laws, were all in public service, all civil servants. I never thought of starting my own business, never considered myself an entrepreneur."

Now she sets out to teach others how to do it. "Schools and university careers teach-

ers never prepare people for that option. It's all a "job" working for someone else," a profession. They have no knowledge about how they could borrow money and set up on their own. She looks at the businesses that could be run in the same way. "Publishing, advertising, public relations, graphics, technical writing, translating, catering, beauty, sport, selling, franchising..." She is impatient with schools that fail to teach the most basic book-keeping. She is angry with businessmen who make plans to use one person a nightmarish on paperwork, and with a tax- and insurance system that thrusts people into the black-

Job-sharing, flexibility, and part-time work are the hope for the future, she says. People need work that suits their lives, and she has shown how that can be made to pay all round. Companies need that flexibility in their own labour force, so they can command more work at busy times, and less at slack times. She makes it sound easy and perhaps it is indeed easier than most conservative companies will admit.

F International. Berkhamsted, Bucks, is growing apace, anxious to recruit from all over the country, and is looking for people to work at home with at least four years' experience in the industry.



Whitehall hopes to banish sexism from its rule book. Nan Biles reports

THON, Rey, Blesh and Hitt— not characters in a space fiction television serial or a Steven Spielberg big screen production— have been developed and used in the United States (where else?).

Across the Atlantic, some of our American cousins have been busy inventing their own minds on ways and means of advancing the cause of the post-Pankhurst, non-violent movement towards equality. The little words above are the result of the suggestions taken up.

A small Whitehall team has been looking at this area, too. Seven volumes of Proustian length and content, covering the terms and conditions of the employment of civil servants. Known as the Code and Conditions of Service in the Civil Service, Pay and Conditions of Service Code and Establishment Officers' Guide.

The Code is an open document, in four volumes, dealing with the "rules" and is available to all staff and the Guide—in three volumes— gives guidance for managers. Both are in English language, which is formal, bureaucratic, legalistic, often obscure and predominantly masculine.

Senior managers in the Civil Service Management and Personnel Office initiated a review of the documents after much criticism from staff departmental managers and from a judge at an Employment Appeal Tribunal. With difficulty in finding quickly and in a form readily understood, advice relevant to immediate problems. The review is intended to support changes climate related to the Plain English Campaign and Review of Personnel Work (greater responsibility for local managers, the Plain English Campaign and Equal Opportunities).

Tony Phillips, the assistant secretary who headed the team, was asked the question of returning to the nineteenth-century practice of using "they," "them" and "their" as singular pronouns. He was on his own here, out of the room with his members. Famous users included Captain Lord Chesterfield and Shakespeare.

In its quest for information to help with the "re-think" of the team, invited many large organisations outside the Civil Service with the help of the Institute of Personnel Management. They found the manuals they kept for centralised personnel departments and procedures and that efforts were made to keep the language in which this guidance was written simple and non-sexist.

The American suggestions did not appeal to the MPO team—the members could not seem fitting easily into the Civil Service. They found it hard to discern when each could be used. They were not attracted either by "he" or "she," "herself" and "himself" or "she," "he" and "himself."

In the end the criteria adopted by the team boiled down to these: Do not use masculine-biased terms like "man" or "manpower." Do not use plural form to refer to a person rather than third person passive voice if all else fails, and, where examples are not available, alternate male and female.

The policy divisions (responsible for the basic materials) urged to amend their contributions to the text of the Code and Guide, a finding conversion of existing material difficult and expensive when it is enshrined in long standing agreements. Old habits are dying hard and sometimes reluctantly. On the bright side, those people drawing new material find the use of the new criteria fairly easy.

Tony Phillips' team is quietly confident of eventual success. They would welcome any (sensible and constructive) advice.

هكذا من الاصل

Meet Katherine the great bo-ah constrictor

Heppburn was a neurologist and evidently not a man who believed in letting his children get on his nerves. When his daughter's conversation at table irritated him, he hauled off and hit her for being a bore. Or, as she pronounced it, being Katherine Heppburn, "a bo-ah."

"It was a lesson she did not hesitate to pass on when necessary. . . . Peter O'Toole? Yes, well, I paused off and gave him the back of my hand. He should be hit quite often. It improved him. Peter admitted that."

This excellent early training means that everything she says is worth listening to and she has nothing to say that is nothing. If that show goes wrong, she will be bo-ahs, it would do wonders for the quality of life and the stan-

dard of TV. Until then, we must be grateful for Miss Heppburn. Her brilliance and her bones and the cheerful chance that she may at any moment haul off and hit Clive James made her vivid TV.

Clive James meets Katherine Heppburn (LWT) — surely that should be Katherine Heppburn — was a forceful and fascinating interview. It was like a conversation with a crane or some exotic wading bird that it crossed, raised a crest and feathers on its head and gave you a painful peck.

She lifted up her finger and she said, "Caw caw. No. Come come." The dear, she says, can hear her voice. Howard Hughes, who was badly deaf, loved her. So, of course, did Spencer Tracey. Half the charm of the Tracey-Heppburn partnership

Nancy Banks-Smith discovers the perfect chat-show guest, welcomes Mapp and Lucia and mourns Robin of Sherwood

was that she looked persona jolly well grata at Crufts and he looked like the lopeared winner of a long line of dog fights. Tracey was the dangerous ground. "I can see how going to tread too far in just one minute, so you had better watch your step" on which James put a sacrilegious shoe. He persevered bravely and talking of Tracey the cawing voice softened for the first time. "What was it about his acting?" "Ain't you seen his acting?" "He was just it. He had an amazing direction in his funny old eyes. He found living difficult. He found acting easy. He could just do it."

And then she simply stopped talking altogether.

Heppburn on star quality: "You've got a good hot motor inside of you, and your eyes shine and your teeth shine. I don't know what the hell it is, that makes one into a freak that is fascinating. But I've got it."

Heppburn on privacy: "I would love to have been a painter or a writer, anything I could have done alone."

"Selling my deteriorating self, that is very humiliating work." ("Do you really believe that?" "Clive James began") "I know God, what he's true, if you'll pardon my saying so, because when you cease to be delicious, you get dumped. When you sell yourself, that

is difficult and that's why I would like to have had a more private profession."

Mapp and Lucia (Charmel 4) is a delightful triumph. It is set as the lovely opening title suggests in an England that is small, clear-cut, and well-washed. At that point in his island story when a Rolls was called a Royce, and the peace of the countryside was broken only by cries of "Sorry partner" from tennis courts, and the sound of local ladies colliding in full armor, Benson's book is cordially dedicated to the Marguerite of Carlsbrooke and I should jolly well hope so too.

There is something Elizabethan about these monstrous

women. John Knox would have spoken sharply about them. It was altogether appropriate that Mapp and Lucia should begin with Lucia (Geraldine McEwan) playing the Virgin Queen in a pageant as if Philip of Spain had just been caught out in some appalling faux pas or solecism like eating paella with his knife. It will be impossible to read the book again without hearing the swoop of Geraldine McEwan's voice and the sound of eyelids being narrowed. She has, as great performers do, laid waste the part for those who follow.

Lucia has a little lamb, it hasn't any hair, but everywhere Lucia goes the lamb is always there. As Georgie, Nigel Hawthorne's resemblance to a sheep in a toupée is downright disturbing.

When Michael Praed died

silhouetted against a purple sky in Robin of Sherwood (HTV), my phone bill leapt convulsively as my daughter made long phone calls to her friends, most of the time being spent in them all sobbing inconsolably. Now Michael Praed has been translated to glory and eventually to Dynasty. Harlech TV intend to resurrect Robin in the shape of Jason Connery. Sean's lad. Possibly Robin will prove to have had extensive plastic surgery from some passing leech.

This quite violent and modern series — there is nothing very merrie about Robin's mob — has a strong dash of Celtic mysticism which should simplify Robin's reincarnation. The Sheriff of Nottingham took an understandably gloomy view. "It's not over. It will never be over."

John Arlott reviews Whistler glass engravings

Depths on the surface

FIFTY Years on Glass, exhibition of glass engravings by Laurence Whistler and his sons and daughter, Simon, Daniel and Frances, is remarkable in several ways. Compelling for students of glass engraving, for those who have never before seen a collection of work of this kind and quality it will be a revelation. In that half-century Laurence Whistler has created and led a revival of glass engraving from the mechanical skill it had become since the days of the 18th century Dutch masters to the level of art. He has, too, formulated entirely original techniques. This collection strikes the eye with the splendour of pictures released from glass — drawings not in black and white, but in light on darkness.

It is the splendid justification of a philosophy. Over 40 years ago — before Daniel and Frances were born — Laurence Whistler said to me: "I want any children of mine to spend their lives doing what they enjoy; after all, I have, apart from the wages my life has been my writing, mainly poetry, and engraving glass, and that has left me completely happy. I want to see them happy in the same way."

Some of Whistler's earliest work is to be seen at this exhibition, but his recent work, much of it on bowls, is as fine as, or even finer than, any he has ever done. "I have a Country" (1945) invests the bowl on which it is portrayed with a third dimension. The Apollo Landing creates a convincing haunting, otherworldly landscape. The Music of Chalk is an expansive, composite portrayal of Whitlure.

In A Constellation at Sunrise — first light reflected in the window panes of a house he exploits his medium in masterly fashion. If his pictures were drawn in pencil or painted, they would be accepted as artistic conceptions; expressed in the blend of lines, stipple and drill on glass, of which he is the ultimate master, they are all but unique.

He has proved ingenious in planning the lighting of his work: on glass which fully reveals its splendour. His 12 glorious windows for Moreton parish church in Dorset — surely the only instance of all windows being covered, is to be dedicated there on March 31. It will certainly become a place of artistic pilgrimage.

His sensitivity to his material is a rare gift: in his three children he has inherited — or acquired — a similarly sympathetic touch is at once remarkable and, for him, deeply rewarding. Simon, the eldest at 45, is not unlike his father in style, with the same bias towards architecture and landscape. In this exhibition his Frodo's Cottage and Interior of a Lodge at Oporto (on decanter) are outstanding.

Daniel (31) is freer — in a way stronger in method; and tends to work with drill as well as stipple on glass slabs, sometimes on both sides. Drowning Sleep and Sea Piece are characteristically powerful. Frances — born 1957 — has an instinctively certain touch on glass, and a wide range, shown by her examples Willet Church and two most delicate butterflies, all on goblets.

The exhibition — of 79 pieces, many lent by the owners, including the Queen Mother — shows a historic range of Laurence's work and a creditable selection of his offspring's. It coincides with the publication, in a limited edition of 1200 copies, of Scenes and Signs on Glass (Cupid Press: £24) by Laurence Whistler.

Fifty Years on Glass: at the Ingham Reprint, Kenwood, June 15 to 30, and at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, from May 8 to June 30.

A gamble—but Frances Barber's Ophelia was a risk worth taking. John Ezard reports on the 'tragic heights' and stardom beckoning one of Stratford's hottest properties at the Barbican tomorrow

A girl from Wolverhampton

"Make an audience frightened, make them laugh, make them cry, make them love you," says Frances Barber. FRANCIS BARBER can do all these things. She demonstrated as much in a single, astonishing spell with the RSC at Stratford last year. She was a betting shop manager's daughter from a Wolverhampton council estate after five years' Fringe work and tipped by Michael Billington as a prospect for 1984. But she had never been on a big stage, never acted a Shakespearean lead anywhere and never played as a top-class character.

Tomorrow night, when the RSC's Hamlet transfers to the Barbican, her Ophelia at 27 is critically ranked almost equal to Roger Rees's Hamlet. And there's also her Camille.

At Stratford's Other Place, in Pam Gems's feminist version of Dumas's Lady of the Camellias, she took on a variant of the favourite show-piece part of Eleanora Duse, Sarah Bernhardt and Garbo — and earned comparisons with all those predecessors, especially Duse. Nicholas de Jongh said she reached "tragic heights." The performance achieved such an extraordinary sustained empathy with audiences that the adaptation is being expanded for the West End, with feelers out for a Broadway transfer.

Ron Daniels, the director who gave her both chances, calls her a major star. She says: "It isn't supposed to

happen to a girl from Wolverhampton."

At Stratford and London she discovered what nerves can be. As she waits for the opening, she brings with her a book of critical notices for Ophelia. "I was a betting shop manager's daughter from a Wolverhampton council estate after five years' Fringe work and tipped by Michael Billington as a prospect for 1984. But she had never been on a big stage, never acted a Shakespearean lead anywhere and never played as a top-class character."

Even during technical rehearsals, dress rehearsals and previews, her foremost characteristic seems her tremendous natural inclination, a surplus of vitality and heart. She gives through the stage door out of a Barbican rainstorm with a hooting belly-laugh which would have gladdened Joan Littlewood at Stratford East. Into a modest morning brings a face which is, as was once said of Edith Evans, "like a city in illumination" — and exactly the manner which Christopher Dean teasingly diagnosed in Jane Torvill at the height of her triumph — a touch of "our Nelly from the Dolly who comes out to be a star in the end."

It was that same February when Frances Barber first walked into the Barbican to audition for the part of a maid in Camille and walked out with the lead.

She grew up on Wolverhampton's Castlecroft estate in a family with no theatrical interests. Her mother was a school cook. With five siblings, she had to "grow a very big mouth" to compete — the only pointer towards acting she can identify. She

used to help her father mark the board in the betting shop and at 60moremore Green dog track.

"I have an ambition to buy my father a racehorse. To see his own horse racing would mean more to him than to have seen me playing Ophelia. Well, perhaps not more — but as much."

She got a place at the Municipal Grammar School, a famous crime. Kids used to throw stones at me when I came off the bus at night. There her confident mouth led to parts in school plays (Nancy in Oliver) and to poetry-reading prizes. Later at Bangor University, she tended to be cast as gypsy, rumbustious slags rather than "wimpy juvenile leads." Whenever they wanted anyone to have a really big role on stage they sent for Frankie Barber. But acting as a career struck her as a middle-class preserve.

"I was always up against people to whom I felt inferior because they had had piano, ballet and riding lessons. I have always felt on my own. No-one was ever, ever going to leave me any money or help me. It gave me an ambitious drive — not in a ruthless careerist way but to be able to pay the rent. I always knew I would have to make my own way."

She was resigned to becoming a teacher of English and drama. Then Joint Stock came to Bangor. For her it was like a circus coming to town; a small, committed

company touring the left-wing plays she liked. "That was where my enthusiasm started."

She applied to Bristol Old Vic drama school, borrowed £40 to get to the audition and was rejected. She couldn't afford to try other drama schools, so she got a postgraduate place at Cardiff.

And there in 1979 the circus finally came and took her away. Mike Bradwell of Hull Truck gave her a successful audition and in 1980 she was a young took her to Stratford East, the Tricycle, the Glasgow Citizens, the ICA, Oxford Playhouse and the Bush. She was there when, to her surprise, the RSC asked her to audition.

"Frankie?" says Ron Daniels. "She was a prime candidate for Camille the moment she walked in the door. She has the most wonderful fearless, emotional generosity to an audience and amazing acting intelligence."

Giving her Camille was a risk, though it was on the studio theatre scale that she was used to. Ophelia might seem like one of the "wet upper class wimps" she used to hate, a woman who definitely had the privilege of singing if not swimming lessons. It was certainly a big gamble.

Yes, during a year of "working her socks off," Daniels puts it, she found distinctive approaches to both parts. The key to Ophelia was to play her as a counterpart and counterpoint

to Hamlet, as an innocent, fatally obedient girl who nonetheless matches his intellectual receptivity with her emotional openness.

"A vessel of enormous possibility" in Frances Barber's words — whose sanity is destroyed because she senses before anyone else what could flow from the Prince's madness.

Her chief Gravedigger was the veteran Sebastian Shaw, aged 79, who played his first Hamlet in 1929 and was a cinema matinee idol in the 1930s. He put his arms round her afterwards and said, "I have seen many Ophelias in my time but you are the only one who has made me cry."

The key to Camille was that she took self-destructively but optimistically into her own life but the suffering of her own life but the egotistical, possessive and barren pain of her rich lover Armand Duval. Her approach to both parts was mature, perilously ambitious and unusual in the tenderness of her imagination. In Camille, some love scenes and the death bed were as affecting as the Garbo performance she herself has never seen.

For the future, it things work out — and Ron Daniels among others is sure of her. She would like to play Hedda Gabler, Nina in Chekhov's Seagull and, which will not surprise those who saw her Camille, Cleopatra.

FEARLESS FRANKIE — Frances Barber. Picture by Frank Martin



Country matters

Alex Hamilton reviews a selection of paperbacks on the world about us

The Changing Countryside edited by John Blunden and Nigel Curry (1985, Croom Helm for the Open University in association with the Countryside Commission, £11.95). This is the main element in an OU short course, which is also accompanied by nine current TV programmes to be repeated six times until 1988. But it is in its own right a splendidly informative and invigorating book for anyone aware of the traumatic changes and conflicting interests at work in rural England and Wales today.

It introduces arguments and evidence from all sides of the battle for land use — farmers, landowners, indigenous rural dwellers and new migrants, recreationists, conservationists, the forestry and water industries, ecologists, agricultural support industries, new town planners — and considers the effects of each of their profit-and-loss accounts not only on the general British population but on our trading partners and the Third World.

This present crisis of change in the countryside is set in its historical perspective, and the book does leave the reader guardedly optimistic that, with so much imaginative awareness and hard researched knowledge around, the outcome may be less than disastrous. There are few condemned villains (though EEC policies seem to be at the root of an alarming number of problems), but rather an exploration of possible incentives and means of persuasion to change short-term, or personal, interests into long-term, or national, ones, and a realistic recognition that no one party can be a 100 per cent winner.

In such an academic study, it is refreshing that the witnesses called are by no means high-flown or inaccessible in their theses. Following the constant and despairing theme that the nation plainly must afford to go on making millionaires of farmers who agree to do nothing, one critic points out that the same logic of compensating for national loss would give money to anyone who agreed to let his land lie fallow. Laws, they must not add a garage to their semi-detached — a landowner who keeps his hedges on his marshes may not be increasing his profits but he is equally clearly not losing income that he has never had.

Accompanying the course there is also a detailed and wide-ranging reference work for the seriously engaged student or professional. The Countryside Handbook (1985), intended as a comprehensive guide to the legislation, official bodies, private groups and significant documents that relate to the countryside.

From Michael Joseph's Mermaid Books come two luxurious treats for the amateur naturalist. British Trees in Colour by Cyril Hart, with illustrations by Charles Raymond (1973, £7.95), by its sheer size and magnificence would be useless as a field guide, but is a very lovely reference work for the armchair. Covering 40 broad-leaved trees and 23 conifers, it is a very special work, both to look at and to learn from.

For those who like to exert a certain control over nature comes the awesome Dictionary of Roses in Colour (1971, Mermaid £8.95), by S. Millar Gault, one-time Superintendent of Regent's Park in London and largely responsible for that Mecca of rosarians, Queen Mary's Garden, and later Horticultural Consultant to The Royal National Rose Society — and for collaborators, Patrick Syngue, the editor for 24 years of The Royal Horticultural Society. A long introduction deals with the history and cultivation of roses, with advice on pruning, diseases and suitable plant companions for the rose-bed; strikingly fine colour photographs illustrate 500 different roses in their class groupings, followed by a dictionary defining and describing 900 roses alphabetically.

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COVENT GARDEN Edward Greenfield

Lucia di Lammermoor

IN A typically down-to-earth moment, Jean Sutherland some years ago described to me the effect on the brain's oxygen supply of prolonged Colonnade. It makes you feel all woozy. It wasn't just Dame Joan who was "all woozy" at the end of the mad scene in this latest revival of Donizetti's Lucia di Lammermoor but the whole audience, who justifiably rose in standing ovation.

It is one of the miracles of vocal art that a singer who has never made any bones about her age (60 next year) can still sing with such freshness and for that matter act with the bird-like lightness of a girl. It was in February that her first Lucia under Tullio Serafin in the same Victorian mezzotint production by Franco Zeffirelli brought her international stardom overnight, but even a Sutherland devotee may gasp at the way age seems to leave her behind.

A sticking curtain hardly helped her first scene by the fountain, but any clouding in the voice departed the moment she started the aria, *Regnava nel silenzio*, fresher and simpler than it once was, with Richard Bonynge in the pit pressing a little faster, but the sweet precision of even the most casual trills not to mention the coloratura of the cabarets still go with size and projection apt for a Wagner singer.

If in Act 1 an occasional beat in the voice at the top of the stave (more trouble some ten years ago than now) was allowed through in Act 2, the mad scene was sustained and concentrated, with the long flute-accompanied cadenza this time providing a culmination. Ironically it was then the excessive, interim applause which very slightly broke the concentration, and prevented the closing ensembles from having quite the same heady exhilaration.

In miracles of vocal art the tenor, Carlo Bergonzi, 60 last birthday, runs Dame Joan very close. Apply he sang Edgardo opposite her with a firm, finely projected tone that revealed only the slightest wear under stress at the top. Sutherland's diction has much improved over the years, but Bergonzi's allows every word to be heard (much easier for a tenor) and in detail and intelligence every phrase reveals all the finesse of his classic recordings of the 1950s.

Gwynne Howell as the tutor, Raimondo, gave the outstanding performance, starchy, dark and baleful,



HIGH ON IT — Sutherland's Lucia at Covent Garden. Picture by Clive Barba.

while Arthur Davies brought tenor tone to the brief role of the victim, Arturo. John Rawnsley was admirably firm and clear as Enrico, but seemed too overwrought to make much of the man's villainy.

Richard Bonynge was ever a most understanding accompanist of his soloists, but then hustled the chorus cruelly whenever he could. It may be far enough from a small theatre, but much harder for everyone at Covent Garden. Zeffirelli's production was well-staged by Jeremy Stribling. Dame Joan has been elegantly thought of by Michael Stennett for her Australian Opera performances.

ELIZABETH HALL Meirion Bowen

Australian premieres

THE FIRST of Lontano's two enterprising and highly stimulating programmes, titled Pacific Connections exemplified with the melting-pot situation in current contemporary music. Here, five Australian composers beckoned towards the Far East, medieval and pre-20th-century Europe and Chile, while a single Englishman, Anthony Payne, encapsulated many traits in Australian and West Coast American music. The connections were actually there, in short, and not a slightly bogus programme.

The most abstract work — you would have thought it came from IRCAM — was David Worrall's Hesse-inspired Glass Games. But it was not in the least self-conscious or contrived. In its tripartite scheme, the basic

six chord structures heard at the beginning and end lead one to expect a hieratic, most frigidly detached formal interplay. Yet the central refractory section was delightfully improvisatory, ranging across textures and timbres with kaleidoscopic freedom. The taped sounds here interacted and blended in with the live instrumental parts effortlessly.

In Barry Conyngham's Visions, for computer-generated tape and instrumental quartet, the music flowed even more organically. It was like a madrigal comedy, with four sharply defined personalities interacting, sharing their views of different situations, sometimes clashing but always quick to resolve their tensions. Not for nothing did the piece take its stage from the overlap between vocal and instrumental expressiveness.

Both Anthony Payne's A Day in the Life of a Mayday and Anne Boyd's The Metamorphosis of the Solitary Female Phoenix dealt with processes of growth and transformation. Payne was stronger on sheer logic and aptly placed contrast: Boyd deployed oriental colourings shamanically, but tellingly, taking the listener through a mythological trip, just as Payne conjured an engaging nature tone-poem. Odaline de la Martinez directed these pieces with particular firmness.

At the further extremes were Peter Scutham's solo cello piece Requiem (played with great concentration by Margaret Powell) and Vincent Plush's On Shooting Stars. In the six movements of the former, cool plangency melded and mutated and became integrated (marginally) with more passionate ideas in the composer's own idiom. Lacking a larger context, its impact was elusive. On the other hand, Plush achieved an immediately compelling

commemoration for the Chilean musician and poet Victor Jara (who was tortured and killed after the overthrow of the Allende regime), transcribing and building mobiles around three of Jara's own compositions. Latin-American rhythms and percussion were often in the foreground, but Plush's development of the thematic content was independent and not in any sense obvious. The emergence of Jara's own voice within the texture near the end (where cassette recorders were brought into play) capped a sincere and affecting work.

CARDIFF David Adams

Family Entertainment

FOURPLAY Theatre have a heavy responsibility: they are the only comedy cabaret group in Wales since the demise of Baby Grand and Fresh Claim and a lot of people have been pinning their hopes on this young group of often rather humorless performers.

Family Entertainment, alas, is a show that reveals little sign of the promise seen in their first production, Live Sex On Stage, or the slightly manic but originally black comedy of their follow-up. They miss their predictable target, the inter-nuclear bourgeois family of allegedly Victorian invention, mainly because it is attacked from the inside. The four co-authors and performers possibly speak from experience but their criticism suffers because it seems so personalised.

The format of the show, which opened at Chapter Arts last week and goes on

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What value have sanctions against apartheid?

The South African government's violent attempts to extinguish the black unrest of the past eight months, undeterred by foreign protest over the police massacre at Langa, have revived international interest in sanctions against the apartheid state. Arguments for and against are already being deployed as they were after Sharpeville in 1960 and Soweto in 1976. There are two new factors this time. There has been a qualitative change in the nature of internal protest, which is now continuous yet sporadic and unpredictable with distinctly broader grassroots support than before. The principal targets include the black surrogates of white domination—officials whose loyalty to the regime is deemed secondary by it to the colour of their skin, which obliges them to live in the seething townships. The authorities have responded with an escalation of their own by using the mostly white, largely conscript army to back the police. The other new factor is the readiness of influential Americans of the right as well as US liberals to mobilise the world's most powerful economy against apartheid.

The case against sanctions is strong. They got a bad name in the 1950s when they were ineffectually employed against Italy over its intervention in Ethiopia, and evoked renewed rivalry when used against the UDI regime in Rhodesia (the British Beira patrol solemnly guarded the door of a building with no walls). Sanctions, it is said on the basis of a mass of incontrovertible evidence, do not work. The incentive to make large profits from evading them is at least as strong as the motive of those enforcing them. They are a blunt instrument which can damage the good guys as much as the bad (consider the sufferings of Zambia and Mozambique over Rhodesia). The besieged economy may actually be strengthened by determined import-substitution (see Rhodesia again). Those imposing the sanctions may suffer. Specifically, South Africa accounts for 7 per cent of British investment and 2 per cent of British exports, and 150,000 British jobs could be affected, according to Whitehall. Sanctions are very difficult to enforce. They can hurt those they are meant to help.

But there is no denying that some selective sanctions work, even if their effect is by definition limited. The sports boycott of South Africa has produced visible change. The UN arms embargo may have made the South Africans self-sufficient in all manner of weaponry, but has starved them of aircraft, helicopters, warships and other major items. The partial oil embargo may have been evaded by all sorts of ruses and countered by massive stockpiling but it has cost a lot of money and distorted the economy. And the psychological damage to white confidence caused by sanctions may be unquantifiable but is palpable.

It is Jesuitical to set the overthrow of apartheid, no less, as the goal of sanctions and then to say they are pointless because this cannot be done. Apartheid cannot be demolished without decisive internal pressure, to which all external effort can only be secondary. The real issue is not whether sanctions work, but whether we are right, or even acting in our own best interest, in doing business with apartheid. International action put an end to slavery, surely a harder nut to crack, and there is no denying that it can help to eliminate its South African offspring. As with slavery in the early days of the abolition campaign, the first question is not what others may or may not do, but what we are going to do ourselves against apartheid.

Mr Shultz prepares to wind down dollar

Growing signs of a slowdown in US economic growth could inject a much needed note of urgency into next month's annual economic summit in Bonn. The economic complacency of the United States Administration — which sees the strong dollar as something of a national virility symbol — was shattered at the end of last week when Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, warned that the high value of the dollar could damage the American economy and be "devastating" to the world's financial system if it led to a new era of protectionism.

Mr Shultz, a former professor of economics, told a Princeton audience that the dollar was still 80 per cent above its 1980 level despite recent falls. He claimed that if the Administration gave in to the clamouring pressures for protectionism it would have a devastating effect on the rest of the world. Instead he proposes a three-pronged plan to be considered by the heads of state of the seven leading industrial nations in Bonn under which the US would take greater strides to reduce its budget deficit while Europe and Japan take simultaneous steps to open up their economies and stimulate capital investment.

Although Mr Shultz's remarks are still a trifle hectoring (he really wants the rest of the world to adopt American supply side policies) they do at least start from the proposition that what is now happening in the US — the huge budget and current account deficits accompanied by a ludicrously overvalued currency — is a recipe for disaster.

This is a refreshing contrast to his own President who barely five weeks ago proclaimed that a rising dollar was a welcome virility symbol and that it was the rest of the world that was out of step. That may now be changing with the dawning realisation that the US economy will not be able to take advantage of the recent surge in capital investment unless the dollar falls sharply to a level at which American companies can compete at home and abroad without running for protectionist cover.

Since a large chunk of the recovery enjoyed by the rest of the world (modest though it has been outside Japan) is a result of America's ravenous appetite for imports Mr Shultz is quite right to suggest that other countries should now take over more of the "locomotive" role in recovery. The alternative is that we all sink into an even bigger recession together.

The trouble with the Shultz solution is that supply side solutions (like liberalising the Japanese capital market and reducing conditions in Europe which stifle investment) need a long time to take effect.

A "soft landing" for the US economy also requires other stronger economies — like Japan, West Germany and the UK — to loosen their tight fiscal policies to offset the effects of a contraction of the budget deficit in the US. This is what "convergence of economic policies" oft preached at economic summits ought to be about.

There are other extremely important items on the Bonn agenda including the food crisis in sub-Saharan Africa and the next round of international trade negotiations. But the single biggest contribution which the heads of state could give is to prolong the world recovery in circumstances which allow the US time to unwind itself from a situation it should never have got into in the first place. This means that Congress must address itself to uncomfortable decisions like reducing defence spending (up 40 per cent in real terms in barely three years) and cutting into endemic tax privileges for individuals and corporations. Convergence, like charity, must begin at home.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

When Government provides no room at the inn

Sir, — The Government's new board and lodgings regulations, referred to in David Hencke's article Newton's Law Sends Homeless Into the Unknown (April 10) are the first major change to the supplementary benefit system since the Government announced its series of reviews. As a forerunner of what is to come they set a frightening precedent.

The Minister for Social Security has made it clear that there will be no part of the country where claimants will not be able to afford to live, even if they were born and raised there. In effect, the Government has introduced a policy which says homelessness is acceptable if it saves the Exchequer money.

The regulations are the first to remove the entitlement to a basic level of benefit from a significant number of people. Most young people under 26 will only be able to claim board and lodging payments for a limited period in any one area, while many older claimants will find their benefit cut — in some cases, substantially. For most people, the change will be phased in after one, two or three months — but from the end of May, tens of thousands of people will lose their present

accommodation as a result of the changes. Some will find temporary refuge on a friend's sofa or floor, some will be forced into the overcrowded and insanitary squalor of cheaper lodging houses, some will sleep rough. All will suffer.

Those affected have, in the majority of cases, no home to go to. They are people whom parents or relatives, local authorities or private landlords could or would not house. Bed and breakfast have become their last refuge.

This is a trend of which Shelter has been increasingly aware and increasingly critical. But the reason for the increasing numbers is clear. The growth in board and lodgings has been the price paid for major cuts in housing expenditure at a time of high unemployment.

This year public sector investment in housing will be 40 per cent lower in real terms than 1979/80. The number of houses built for rent by local authorities and housing associations has been running at less than 50,000 in each of the last three years — compared to an estimated need of at least 120,000 houses a year.

As the government appointed Social Security Committee said in its



report on the changes, "the root problem is a housing one, not a benefit one." The Government is paying through the benefit system for the housing shortage it has created.

There are alternatives. Increased investment in housing would in the long term reduce the dependence of both central and local government on board and lodging for housing the homeless. In the short term, the inspection and regulation of the existing stock of board and lodging establishments would go a long way towards getting better value for money.

Many people in the housing field regard bed and breakfast as the worst kind of accommodation we can possibly provide in a civil-

ised society. They cannot bear to contemplate what's next — shanty towns on Wimbledon Common — Yours sincerely, Sheila McKenna, Director, Shelter, National Campaign for the Homeless, 157 Waterloo Road, London SE 1.

Sir, — Your story (April 10) about the Government's new board and lodging restrictions for young people under 26 is a disaster which is about to overtake both claimants and housing authorities which are supposed to administer the new regulations.

In Oxford there is already a housing crisis, with very long waiting lists, a declining council housing stock and lit-

tle building land remaining within the city. At present there are over 500 single people under the age of 26 in board and lodging accommodation, and over 70 families. Under the Government's new rules a large number of these people will be homeless at the end of May unless the city council picks up the bill for the difference between the maximum reduced benefit and the actual cost of accommodation. The cost to the council will be £25,500 per adult per week in a full year this might come to little short of £500,000.

Presumably the Government does not intend us to pay this money. It has stated a discretionary system of setting limits on individual cases would rapidly become a means of circumventing the Government's expenditure controls. And there is the Government's real motive exposed — an attempt to clear young people out of board and lodging accommodation not by helping local housing programmes, but by another attack on the social security system.

Many young people are in lodging houses on local authority housing programmes — so how the Government

can conveniently identify them as "servicemen" (Costa del Sole) according to the eloquent Mr Tony Newton, MP, and use financial arguments to round them out of what accommodation they do have.

Several hundred people risk being thrown out of the streets in the next few months in Oxford through no fault of their own. Once out, they would stand no chance of gaining new accommodation against the claims of the tourist trade, language schools, secretarial colleges and a host of other affluent organisations.

The Government may be pleased with itself at a manoeuvre which so neatly hurts two of its prime targets: first, people who are state dependent, and secondly, local government. In Oxford it has caused fear amongst young people, and contempt and disgust amongst those of us struggling to maintain our housing programmes under renewed Government attack. — Yours faithfully,

Michael Hart, Liberal member, Oxford City Council, Town Hall, Oxford.

Game plan for football peace

Sir, — A week is said to be a long time in politics. It is also a long time in football. This last week has been the most important period in the life of Luton Town Football Club.

On Sunday April 7 following discussions between the Government and the football authorities, the press published details of the Government's vision of the football stadium of the future, designed to eliminate hooliganism and make the game safe for a family audience. The press went on to suggest that the football authorities thought it would not work — we did not agree.

Then on Tuesday, April 9, the Football Association ordered Luton Town to fence around its ground at Kenilworth Road in addition, that is, to the steel barriers already built between the visitors' terrace and the pitch. After 14 trouble free years, the genuine regular supporters find themselves about to be fenced in because of the mindless action of hooligans from elsewhere hellbent on destruction.

Finally, on Saturday, April 13, Luton Town played

Leicester, concluded that the concept was a sound one.

That concept included all of the key elements designed to ensure that the stadium would be safe, if not eliminating the opportunity which football presently offers to those seeking to do violence for their own sake.

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Staying power

Sir, — I question John Lawson's unexplained assumption (Letters, April 10) that the present situation in the introduction of proportional representation would be a separation of Social Democrats from Liberals.

Maybe one or two constituencies with overwhelming Liberal superiority in terms of grassroots activity would be tempted to go it alone. But the hard facts of political campaigning suggest a permanent partnership.

In many regions the Alliance partners recently worked as one unit in order to produce County Council majorities.

Add to this the fact that the parties are establishing a joint policy committee which will co-ordinate general election policy for 1987 or 1989 — and it becomes clear that the two parties are working together to achieve objectives that have been achieved.

Yours sincerely, Andrew Tomlin, Chairman South Nottinghamshire SDP, Redhill, Nottingham.

Base comment

Sir, — I don't know about Mr Fitzgerald's 1984 edition of *Illegitimate Nil Carborundum* (April 12), but in that same year the pilots at Shellington RAF aerodrome were a little unpopular with their ground crews for an alleged case of a similar tiger with the name "Wendell".

But my favourite was the inscription on the nose of his Lancaster, shown to me by a fellow pilot from Australia, who said: "Wendell, in a flash, navigation along the top of the Watwaster. Scree in the swirling cloud and relentless drizzle merely involved keeping to the crum-

An inquiry that could solve teachers' problems

Sir, — One thing clearly apparent in the letters of most of your correspondents about the present situation in the education system is that many teachers have too much to do and too little time in which to do it. For this reason I find it hard to understand the opposition of the teachers' union to the introduction of more detailed contracts for teachers.

I agree that the contracts would have to be fair to teachers and I believe that an essential preliminary is an examination of what actually goes on in schools of the present day rather than what people think goes on.

I believe that this inquiry should be carried out by a team of management consultants or senior experienced current affairs reporters, when, not so long ago, it raised the salary of one of its female Breakfast Time presenters, whose special qualification is her good looks, to an astronomical level normally only achieved by pop stars.

The Beeb seems to have got its priorities in a twist. If its excellent current affairs programmes are sacrificed on the battlefield of

Why BBC ratings don't count

Sir, — I read with mounting anger about the BBC's plans to terminate the contracts of six or seven experienced current affairs reporters, when, not so long ago, it raised the salary of one of its female Breakfast Time presenters, whose special qualification is her good looks, to an astronomical level normally only achieved by pop stars.

The Beeb seems to have got its priorities in a twist. If its excellent current affairs programmes are sacrificed on the battlefield of

The pit to be look

their own time, where tasks are delegated downwards to those who have neither the time nor the facilities to do them properly. Any experienced teacher can write his own scenario to illustrate what I mean.

Something is badly wrong in a profession where most people over 40 want to get out of it as soon as possible. I suggest the solution lies in an independent inquiry of the type which I have described. Yours faithfully, W.B. Bell, 4 Howard Avenue, Wantage, Oxon.

The two faces that Britain shows to the world



Hugo Young

THEY ARE an odd couple. In the Kremlin, the analysts' direction-finders must be turning off the screen. While Mrs Thatcher does seven countries in nine days out East, Sir Geoffrey Howe does three inside a week behind the curtain. To any foreign observer whose job is to divine from the behaviour of national leaders a common thread, an agreed system of signals about the national purpose, these simultaneous tours by the British prime minister and foreign secretary have been impossibly bewildering.

The Prime Minister's is one method. It is to go abroad and think aloud about Britain. Thinking aloud abroad, she relinquishes the few restraints she observes when she talks about home. The miners, we now learn, have been "seen off," and Mrs T speaks of herself as the mother of her people who, like children, need discipline. The speech-writers at home would not encourage her to say these things. They speak a patronising contempt for her own citizens which will impress her Asian listeners. But they came right from the heart.

This display of nationalistic self-regard, dangerous with Mrs Thatcher wherever she is, was rendered more emphatic last week by two factors. One was that some of the countries she visited, as she passed are models of the kind of Britain she would like to see. Nothing could have been more flattering to Lee Kuan Yew than to explain to him that Britain was every day and in every way becoming as dynamic, boldly led and unfettered as Singapore.

The second peril of the tour was that it had no real purpose requiring the attention of a head of government. So Mrs Thatcher fell back on salesmanship and for this task it doesn't seem to matter much to her which slanted-eyed audience is being given the pitch — although it helps if you get their names right. Such are the pitfalls of a style of diplomacy whose only outward-looking motive is the collection of evidence for the support of a domestic political argument.

Sir Geoffrey, meanwhile, pursues a different object. This is when anyone brought up in a monolithic political system, looking at the performance by reference to his own rule-book, will have been quite confused. For Sir Geoffrey's only interest appears to be in the countries he is visiting.

more positive relations with western Europe.

To this end, separating these countries, one from another, into a list of countries to be visited, with their leaderships are precisely relevant. In his methodical way, Sir Geoffrey has done this. Nor has he confined himself to the ruling classes. He has also met the people. The Chapter 7 group, in Warsaw, he escorted with Solidarity. He too, brought a message from home, that it was one about victory over divided loyalties. It was an uncodified statement of the importance Britain attaches to human rights.

The apotheosis of Howe's tour was his visit to the city which Churchill occupied at the historic Potsdam conference. He declined to give, however briefly, above his station. It is hard to imagine everyone thus spinning a Churchillian opportunity. But alas, by some oversight, Winston never made it to Singapore.

ODDLY MATCHED though this couple are, their relationship has been tightly in harness. Geoffrey and Margaret have helped each other up to the top. It has not, of course, been an equal partnership. But it has been less unequal than it appears, and now actually looks rather less one-sided than before, as Mrs Thatcher seems to have created her peak while Sir Geoffrey still, miraculously, inches upwards.

What they first shared was a conversion. In the Heath government, they were unfilching operators of the corporate state, none more so than Geoffrey, who ran the prices policy. Although he claims always to have been an economic liberal at heart, there's no doubt that

their common recantation produced for the eight years after 1970 a more humane and real, a mutual commitment of extraordinary durability.

It survived some terrible strains. Margaret often teased Geoffrey that she was a punchbag. Many years after they got together, she still subjected him to pummellings even more ferocious than those reserved for Patrick Jordan. But the process seemed to strengthen him. It thickened his skin and stiffened his sinews against the crushing pressures from the world. It rounded him in the ring at No 10.

Sheer survival, plus the myriad details of policy he played a part in shaping, ranked Sir Geoffrey as a real world warrior. He persuaded himself, without wavering, that the policy was right. He saw it through. It must be doubted whether any other member of the cabinet could have done the job for the Prime Minister that Howe did in the dark days of 1981.

At that time, moreover, they spoke the same language. He did not shout, and she did not murmur, but their words did not differ. These constituted the gospel of a common faith, in which the principal worldly element was tenacity. They went through the fire and came out the other side still clutching their rosary beads. Their sufferings were not unlike the martyrs, except that they got on alive.

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reasons. They respect each other's guns. Politics, however, has its military side. There is a point at which it is every man for himself.

Since becoming Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey seems gradually — he never does anything in a hurry — to have been approaching that point.

Close observers always thought, in fact, that the qualities of the ambitious lower never totally deserted him. They reckoned always to notice a residue of steely *froidure* alongside the intimacy which he and his prime minister were for so long. The scene of the day was shared. All that is happening now, perhaps, is that this element in every politician is at last coming into public flower.

For, now that they are in diplomacy and not economics, the language is no longer common. Their views of foreign policy are plainly divergent. The prime minister conspires to treat abroad, as a theatre for demonstrating the British revival and acting out the British national interest, very narrowly defined. Sir Geoffrey policies his eye for detail and his methodical dedication to the mechanics of complex reality to finding out how the international system works, and inserting Britain's modest hand to oil the machinery.

Whether in the case of Star Wars or the European Community, Sir Geoffrey's days as solicitor to the messiah are definitely over.

THE INTERESTING question is which of these approaches now speaks more accurately for the British mood. For several years, as the reality of politics at home, abroad and at sea, has unfolded, the British mood has been shifting. It has moved from a state of self-righteousness to a state of self-doubt. It has moved from a state of self-righteousness to a state of self-doubt. It has moved from a state of self-righteousness to a state of self-doubt.

150

Nigel Walmsley, managing director of Capital Radio, challenges the BBC and the Peacock inquiry to go all the way What radio needs is advertising on every channel



Nigel Walmsley - what kind of structure for radio?

WHEN Professor Peacock turns to the question of advertising on BBC radio, one of the first things he will need to do is count the number of mouths in need of feeding - four BBC national channels, about 30 BBC and 48 independent local stations, not to mention other bits and pieces.

Additionally, last year, the Government announced the prospect of an independent commercial national radio channel in a few years' time. Nor should we forget the Home Secretary's newly revealed interest in community radio: where such low-

powered neighbourhood or special interest stations have started up elsewhere in the world, they have found life a struggle without at least some advertising support.

Last year BBC radio cost some £220 million to run. Independent Local Radio about £70 million, and, at a guess, a future independent national channel might cost upwards of £200 million. In total something over £500 million. By comparison, advertisers currently spend around £80 million p.a. on radio. Obviously, unless there is to be a large increase in the size of the cake, advertising on BBC radio will do little to help the BBC's finances but could wreak havoc on independent radio.

Given these figures there can only be two serious options: either less things much as they are or go for a plan which could dramatically increase the total volume of advertising on radio. The worst outcome could be a half-baked compromise in which, out of a misguided attempt to protect the financial viability of the one hand, and the integrity of the BBC on the other, BBC radio becomes just a little bit pregnant, with the sordid reality of advertising allowed on the airwaves of Radio 1

and the BBC's local stations, while Radios 2, 3 and 4 remain unaffected.

This is most unlikely to work because it will not do enough to increase the amount of money advertisers would be prepared to spend on the medium. At present, advertisers can reach more than 45 per cent of the population each week via the independent radio stations. If they were allowed to advertise on BBC local radio, this would only rise to 50 per cent, and to around 65 per cent if Radio 1 was also included.

Such is the audience overlap between these services that effective coverage of the population - the key to more advertising - would not increase enough to meet the costs of all the radio services to be financed in this way, even allowing for more efficiency and the other pious hopes which are usually thrown into planning documents to balance the books.

All the radio stations dependent on advertising would be the poorer, and listeners would suffer because poorer advertising would mean poorer quality - and there would be little or no cash to finance new services to increase choice.

So let's have no "little bit pregnant" recommendations from the Peacock review. How much more interesting it would be to look at ways of injecting new money into radio. It is an enormously powerful and entertaining medium. Almost 90 per cent of the population listens every week for an average of 10 hours.

The total daily listening to ILR is greater than the circulation of the most popular Fleet Street tabloid, more people listen to Radio 4 each day than buy copies of all the quality dailies put together, and Radio 3's two-and-a-half million listeners a week represent a substantial, affluent, well-defined audience, of interest to many advertisers.

Suppose full-scale advertising were allowed right across BBC radio? Overnight, the BBC and independent radio together would be offering advertisers almost total coverage of the population with optimum coverage of all the major demographic groups. This would open new vistas to advertisers and could lead to a quantum jump in their expenditure on radio.

One drawback would be the BBC's resultant dominant position in radio advertising, reflecting its 5-1 advantage in the independent sector in terms of channels to even

things up a bit, perhaps it might be required to sell off one of its services to independent operators. Its local stations might be obvious candidates.

Alternatively, if all that is too strong meat, suppose that Independent Radio were to be built up to offer a much wider choice of listening. We could move towards a structure in which an independent national channel challenged Radio 4, in which existing ILR stations broadcast separate programming on their AM and FM frequencies to offer more choice of music formats - Top 40, middle-of-the-road, adult-orientated rock - and in which community stations linked by a sustaining service addressed specialist music and ethnic interests. Such a structure might equally well offer advertisers the wider coverage and targeting which would justify increased expenditure.

Radio is fundamentally a medium of formats in which listeners select a particular station according to their needs: specialist music, different kinds of music, and this is where the interests of advertisers and listeners can come together. Advertisers want maximum coverage and the ability to

target their messages to defined groups of people. Listeners want choice. Both could be well served by a structure of radio which, while making proper provision for competition, also ensures diversity.

This is something which the Chairman of the BBC, Stuart Young, seems determined not to recognise. He argues, reasonably enough, that if the BBC is to be required to take advertising, there will be no half measures. He will go all the way - or so he says: but it appears that he makes this point not in order to argue the economic logic of the case but to threaten the ultimate horror of pan-BBC advertising, in which quality and diversity would be sacrificed on the altar of the commercial dollar.

But, in the case of radio, regulatory structures in countries such as Canada have demonstrated the possibility of peaceful co-existence between advertising on the one hand and the demands of quality, choice and minority interests on the other.

Could advertising provide adequate financial resources for this here in the UK? Here, radio accounts for around 2.5 per cent of all advertising expenditure. In comparison, television accounts for 25 per cent, and North America, where radio

offers advertisers almost total coverage, it accounts for between 8 to 10 per cent. If we could achieve the same percentage here, advertisers would be spending over £300 million a year on radio - roughly the total annual cost of ILR plus BBC radio, with the knowledge that a bit to spare for development.

All of this suggests that the real question for Professor Peacock is not the role of advertising in the BBC, but the role in the future structure of radio as a whole - and what kind of structure for radio overall do we want?

Independent radio companies are not alone in calling on the Home Secretary to carry out a review of this much wider issue. The Institute of Practitioners in Advertising has made similar representations for much the same reason.

For it is a question of structure. Individual development in radio cannot be sustained in isolation. It would be all too easy to take a wrong turning on community radio, split frequencies, independent national radio, and so on. Radio in the UK would be on the brink of an exciting new period of development and expansion. Piecemeal advertising expenditure, however, would make good its growth.

Media File....

THE THEOLOGY of television ratings moved into the Bishop of Durham's study last week. A Media World conference brought together the high priests of the agencies, the supplicants of ITV, and the sceptics of the firms who advertise (owing to the fact that the bill to debate the latest proposed addition to their creed, it goes thus: "Yes, even though the ratings for ITV are higher than for the other channels, the BARB has spoken, yet it is necessary for you the advertisers to buy even more time, not less, if you would truly put your message before the people").

Neophytes start here. According to the BARB figures, the audience for the start of 1985 has been some 23 per cent higher than a year ago. Simultaneously, ITV's revenues have stopped growing, and the industry is talking to an alarming extent. The theory that the advertising had seen the ratings rise, so decided that it didn't need to buy any more, was a bit didn't hold water (because they make spending decisions much earlier, and anyway was no comfort).

But what is clear is that somehow the ITV companies have to persuade advertisers not just to maintain their spending but to increase it to meet rising costs. And all this, in the face of embarrassingly high audience figures.

Enter the theologians. How do you interpret the tablets and scrolls to prove that although the audience are bigger, you need to pre-empt them more often in order to get the word heard? Well, they've done it. By BARB, they've done it.

The new theology comes in two testaments. First, the rise in ratings is mostly explained by the changes in the technology of the BARB. Collect them and the methodology by which they are calculated. The new push-button devices in some 3,500 homes now record the viewing habits of viewers of several sets, even absence for holidays rather than boredom, more efficiently than ever. Second, the BARB accounts for some 18-21 per cent of the spectacular rise. In fact, all this viewing was really going on before, but no one knew. The "real" rise in audiences is only 4-7 per cent.

Hallelujah! But that still doesn't tell us why we should not spend even more, to reach people who were there all the time. Does it? Hear ye now the word of the new testament, as proclaimed by such as Mr Tim Cox, media director of Bente, Mactum, Pollitt, and Mr Peter Baxile, sales director of Ulster Television. They have crunched the BARB data through their computers, and found them exceeding. And like the they now reveal is that though "ratings" (the numbers in a given audience) are up, the "coverage" (the spread of individual advertising spots) is down. The average commercial break is not

It's the addicts, the "heavy viewers" who are watching more and more, while the rest - including quite a lot of those advertisers want to reach - have not. Baxile says that an advertising campaign in 1984 might achieve only 70 per cent of the cover.

QED, on my children. Place your cheques in the collection box as you leave. Alas, the sceptics remain. Mr Ian Shotton, BBC's director of sales, says that the commercial break brigade - was rude enough to proclaim these teachings as a "salesmen's sermon" - spending would just force up airtime prices rather than sell more biscuits. The meeting dispersed, for silent prayer.

ON THE QUESTION of ratings, there is no IBA survey of radio listening figures in London, let alone one that accords the pirate station Solar the popularity enumerated in the feature about it last week, and we blundered in giving it currency. The document in question appears to be an elaborate photograph, incorporating the IBA's letterhead but way over the top in its figuring.

Radio audience figures are not easy to collect, and the IBA system's JICCAR system is itself currently pausing for thought. But the figures for last November, the station area show this picture of the percentage share of the audience's time given to each station in a week: Radio 2, 20.6 per cent; Capital 18.8; Radio 1, 17.4; Radio 4, 14.8; Radio 5, 10.7; BBC Radio London, 2.7; Radio 3, 1.9.

Which leaves some 13 per cent for others, including Luxembourg, the World Service, other ILR stations, and the pirates. Of which the pirates are thought to have got some 9 or 10 per cent, almost all attributed to offshore Radio Caroline and Laser, and 2 or 3 per cent to the land-roving Londoners, even before the raids started.

Peter Fiddick
Media editor

The pitch, the snatch the look - that's Adbiz

David Bernstein reviews a new backstage guide to a world where the selling seems to come way ahead of the product

IN 1955, within a few weeks of the start of commercial television, the chairman of a leading London advertising agency recommended boycotting the infant medium. The reason? It would make advertising too visible.

Thirty years later I think I know what he meant. He wasn't afraid of publicising his clients' brands. That was his job: TV would help him do it powerfully. No, he was worried with what publicity would do to advertising.

Today there's no biz like Adbiz. It gets the full treatment in *Torin Douglas's "The Complete Guide to Advertising"*, a richly illustrated hybrid. Laid out like a partwork, with the pretensions of a text book, and the accessibility of a coffee-table book, the work itself, written by Douglas, reflects the world it chronicles: the glamorous, upmarket, good to look at, assured, full of western promise and... an overclaim to the title.

"Public awareness of advertising has developed substantially," says the publisher's blurb. "As a result, the industry has taken on a new importance in the economic life of the country." Why should public awareness make advertising economically more important?

In the land of Adbiz, awareness is all. And if Macmillan don't recognise a non-advertiser when they write one, Adbiz is hardly any more rigorous, for example in separating means from ends.

When advertising's foremost copywriter features himself in a car ad and his wife in an ad for a supermarket, can we wonder if lesser luminaries are attracted by the star status it bestows upon its practitioners?

But backstage here is *Torin Douglas* to guide us. The pace is bewildering. In his eagerness to enter the star dressing rooms (Satchel, Henneken, Martini, The Sun etc.), he pauses mid refresh. He considers media costs in two brisk paragraphs. Classified and recruitment occupy one illustrated page each. Regional press makes no appearance. He confines magazines to one and a half pages of O'Feglos.

As an advertising medium, magazines have many of the advantages of newspapers but there remain a great many differences in the two forms of media. Their main drawback is like newspapers they lack sound and movement. A point he repeats some paragraphs later and once he, as a maga-

zine journalist, might have been expected to debate. But Douglas's priorities are elsewhere. "The creative department," he says, "is arguably the most important place in an agency since it is strong creative work that attracts most clients."

Hang on. Isn't the purpose of strong creative work to sell more products - for existing clients?

To be fair, Douglas mentions the importance of building brands, relying heavily on J. Walter Thompson's theories and successes. But brand building and sales don't quite have the razzamatazz of account losses, agency splits, exotic locations, celebrities and big-budget commercials.

In the world of Adbiz, the advertisement is the product. It's a means of gaining attention for the agency, of winning awards, attracting talent and new business. And of course, if it happens to move merchandise that's a welcome bonus. When products are similar, it's the advertising that distinguishes them. So agencies are tempted to purchase distinctive, distinctive at all costs.

Whereas the serious marketer will look for distinctive values related to the brand values, the high priest of Adbiz will hymn the joys of form over content.

What makes John Smith's great advertising is the relevance of the execution to the brand values. Agency RKP's success is due as much to the researching of approaches as to the distinctiveness of the finished advertisement.

The truly great campaigns build and maintain brands. The ad establishes and develops a relationship between the brand and the consumer. Each ad is part of the total communication between them. An advertiser has to be in character. Techniques, personalities, graphic styles are subsidiary.

In a cogent introduction, Barry Day sets the record straight. "In the whole of advertising there are a few things so fascinating as to watch an advertising ad burn itself out with all the brilliance and longevity of a shooting star."

And particularly since TV, it has been a look. Lighting as substitute for insight. If you want a map of Adbiz, is your book. Everything you always wanted to know about advertising and had an idea you knew already.

Douglas has observed, with accuracy and depth, over the past seven years but is still at heart the trade-journalist attracted by the headline story. Who else would write



"the starting point for every advertising campaign is the appointment of the advertising agency, or, to be more precise, the decision whether or not to appoint an advertising agency?"

Douglas's book will succeed for the reason that trade journals succeed. But I wish he had spent more time on analysis. Had explained why something succeeded, why a particular solution was better than another, why a design "worked".

In spite of the richness and variety of the illustrations and the slickness of the layout he is occasionally let down by the designer. Why show the striking Johnnie Walker Black Label "longest whisky advertisement" poster in sepia?

On the same page is Hassell's famous "Skipped is so boring" poster. It's called a "classic". Why? "Guinness," says another caption, "has an illustrious advertising heritage which makes it a much coveted account (why?) and one in which wit and humour are vital (why?)."

But maybe these aren't questions you ask the coffee-table book. And as such it's far more interesting, far more readable and certainly less decaffeinated than most.

The Complete Guide to Advertising by Torin Douglas. Foreword by Barry Day. Pp. 224. £14.95. Published by Macmillan.

The creative department, which produces the rough sketch for the ad's photographic basis, right, is "according to Douglas, the most important place in an agency"



Jeremy Bugler senses a threat to ITV journalism in the BBC's new scheduling Grade expectations

A MEDIA writer, preparing an article for her trade journal on the London Programme's tenth anniversary this month, asked whether we could ever understand the ratings. The notion that television producers are constantly being harassed for better ratings is given usually more currency than it deserves, but just at the moment, her question has some grounding.

Michael Grade, BBC's new controller, is scheduling his channels with much more combativeness than his predecessors. In particular, he's applying with rigour the Basic Law of Aggressive Scheduling which states that the scheduler should place his most popular programmes against his opponents' weakest. He will then scoop the pool, and possibly ruin his opponent's ratings for good.

Over the evening, Scheduling is more complex of course, than this, but the Basic Law is a key element. Grade has moved Panorama to later in the evening and run popular shows against Granada's World in Action. Pre-Grade, there was almost a gentlemen's agreement that the two channels' current affairs newscasts should have the protection of being transmitted against each other.

But now World in Action is having to compete first with *Newsnight* and then *News at Ten*. Being Served? It did well against the former but the latter has had much the better of the contest. Meanwhile, Panorama running at 10.30pm, late enough to have better ratings than World in Action, which pre-Grade could be relied on to see off its rival.

Michael Grade is notably putting up much tougher fight for audiences in the weekdays. Up till recently, the broad pattern had the BBC ambling through the London region in the last few weeks, the BBC has on some weekdays given its ITV competitor a real drubbing.

Grade has also developed an eye for the current affairs shows that but on to News at 10. This placing creates a news and current affairs hour, and arguably an opening for The Basic Law.

Over the last few weeks, the BBC, keenly aware in this political climate that it cannot afford to become a minority interest, is all out to show it has a large customer base.

What does the Grade Age imply for current affairs editors like myself? Does it mean that we are in for a period in which serious journalistic programmes will be driven to the fringe and the owl hours? Will we have to abandon a policy of seriously trying to serve the region as the journalistic standards of the Sun-Star take over, offer-

ing viewers the surrogate mother expecting sextuplets and (my personal bane) the great medical breakthrough about cure cancer: glaucoma (laser eye)?

I think all is not lost. First, good journalism is often rewarded by a good audience. When Greg Dyke made a London Programme about the risk of flooding in the capital just as the Thames really did look as if it was going to burst its banks, a quarter of all the London region households watched.

More recently, a January show on the eviction of East-enders who harassed their Asian neighbours also got a very healthy viewing figure. World in Action, TV Eye, Weekend World and Panorama all have numerous programmes that prove the same point. So we can protect ourselves with better journalism.

Moreover, not all widely-viewed current affairs shows need be on pop subjects or crime. There are very often times when the audience has a deep interest about an issue on which it wants to be informed. The issue can seem prosaic. Again, out of the London Programme experience, a recent show on the rate-capping rebellion got a respectable audience.

And of course, there is the IBA. The Authority is broadly protective of serious programming, especially the regional and local like the London Programme. The regionality of the ITV system is one of its main features that distinguishes it from the BBC, and the IBA guards the local shows with some jealousy.

It would be wrong, though, to imply that directors of programmes are itching to cast their serious shows to the late hours in the hunt for ratings and money. In recent years, the London Programme has actually improved its transmission time-slot, moving from Sunday night to 10.30 pm on Friday.

But there is a problem. For all their interest in serious programming, the ITV contractors are commercial enterprises constituted to produce a return on capital invested. The harder it becomes to achieve that return, the more perilous the position of the serious shows.

Currently, a whole host of moves appear to be making it harder for the ITV contractors. Advertising on the BBC will be expected to blow to serious broadcasting unless it is very severely restricted. The fact is that the ITV network's monopolistic structure has produced both the growth and the solid substance of much of contemporary television. Greater competition, taken beyond a limit, is likely to produce the opposite, but less, in this context, the new ratings struggle for the weekdays may be an ill-omen.

Jeremy Bugler is Editor of LWT's The London Programme.

How Scum draws a line for the censors Geoffrey Robertson on the implications of the Whitehouse judgment

MRS Whitehouse has made her most helpful contribution yet to the sensible development of media law by bringing the IBA to judgment on its director-general's decision to transmit the Court of Appeal's ruling in favour of the Authority clearing up a confusion left by a similar action against a documentary about Andy Warhol in 1972 and provides a basis for the IBA to avoid a ban on 30/20 Vision's critique of M15.

The IBA was set up in 1954 to license independent television companies and supervise their operations. Exaggerated fears about commercial exploitation of the medium prompted Parliament to propose a broad statutory duty to intervene to ensure that "nothing is included in the programmes which offends against good taste or decency

or is likely to encourage criminal feelings," and to preserve "due impartiality" on matters of political controversy.

The IBA has interpreted these duties as requiring it to accept editorial responsibility for programmes, vetting and pre-censoring any which might prove in any way controversial.

The Annan Committee, reporting on the future of television in 1977, was profoundly unimpressed by the chunks which the IBA was biting out of some current affairs programmes. It forcefully recommended that the Authority should desist from pre-censorship.

This recommendation overlooked the 1973 Court of Appeal ruling which seemed to suggest that members of the IBA had a legally enforce-

able duty to view and approve potentially controversial programmes prior to transmission.

This ruling was obtained by Norris McWhirter, who took the IBA to court on the strength of sensational press previews of an ATV programme about the work of Andy Warhol. The Court of Appeal held that although an IBA decision to transmit could not be upset unless it was so unreasonable as to be perverse, the statute laid a personal responsibility on members to make that decision in controversial cases.

It was on this procedural basis that Mrs Whitehouse originally succeeded in her attack on the screening of Scum, a powerful drama about young offenders in a Borstal.

The Divisional Court ruled that director-general John

Whitney had committed a "grave error of judgment" in approving the transmission of a controversial film after careful consultation with his senior staff, but without first showing it to members of the Authority for their approval.

Had this approach been confirmed by the Court of Appeal, the IBA would have started to resemble a major censorship body, whose members would be personally required to approve any film or documentary which seemed likely to provoke protest.

The theoretical possibility, however remote in practice, of a censorial system, which enabled them to monitor standards and be kept informed of public reaction was satisfactory, with the director-general retaining discretion to defer up or down those programmes which he regarded,

exceptionally, as appropriate for Board consideration.

The IBA will need to maintain its monitoring functions, to investigate viewer complaints, and to provide guidelines on standards of taste and decency, and there must always be provision for test cases to be "referred up" for decision. But routine pre-censoring and pre-censorship of programmes on controversial subjects by IBA officials or members can no longer be defended as legally necessary.

The court's description of the IBA's statutory duties may also put paid to fears that its members could properly be joined in any prosecution of a television company or programme contractor for breaches of criminal law. A general supervisory duty cannot carry personal liability for aiding and abetting a

programme, transmitted in breach of the law, unless there is both knowledge of the illegality and a positive encouragement to transmit it.

The standard of "good taste" calls for value judgments instead of legal opinions, and the values ultimately should be those of viewers.

John Whitney had the humility to allow viewers to decide for themselves - at 11.30 pm on Channel 4 - and only three complained. Perhaps the only "grave error of judgment" was made by those who have sought to keep Scum and its uncomfortable message off the screen from the outset.

Geoffrey Robertson is a barrister and co-author of *Media Law - The Rights of Journalists and Broadcasters* (Oyez Longman, 1984).

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£12,000 OF COMMISSIONS FOR ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS CONNECTIONS

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Working work will be shown at Cornerhouse, Manchester (May to June 1985), Street Gallery and Open Eye, Liverpool (July to September 1985). For further information please write to: Shabana Ward, Cornerhouse, c/o The Palace Theatre, Oxford Street, Manchester M1 6PT (land S.A.). Deadline for receipt of Proposals: 29th May, 1985 at 12.00 noon.

We welcome applications from people regardless of age, disability, race and sex.

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AGB

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The prime objective will be to make maximum use of this facility for the benefit of the community at large and to attract National, International and local artists.

If you feel you have the necessary experience and desire to meet the challenge then please write or telephone to the undersigned for an application form and further details.

The Personnel Officer, Recreational Services Department, 2 Southcombe Walk, off Moss Lane East, Manchester M15 5NW. Tel: 061-228 0131, Ext 238-239.

Closing date: April 30th, 1985.

The City Council operates a Union Membership Agreement under which a new employee is required to become a member of a recognised Union.

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The post is based at the company's modern offices close to Guildford station 35 minutes from Waterloo.

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Telephone: 0483 31251.

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The Distribution Assistant works as part of a team responsible for the despatch of Amnesty International Publications and for the packing, delivery and storage of stock and appropriate paper work.

Candidates should have experience in the field and be familiar with stock or allied despatch, invoicing and stock control. The ability to type and experience of computerised systems would be an advantage.

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For a detailed job specification and application form contact the Personnel Office at 1 Euston Street, London, WC1A 2BS, telephone 01-437 3805 (24 hours).

Closing date for the return of completed application forms: 30 April, 1985.

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From 1 June, Salary in the region of £6,000.

Further details from: Dr. J. S. O'Donovan,
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upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU.

Closing date for applications: 30 April.

Deputy Secretary-General

Following the transfer of the present post-holder to work full-time on preparation for the Council's assumption of responsibility for the South Bank operation, the Council is now seeking to recruit a new Deputy Secretary-General. As the Arts Council's deputy chief executive, the Deputy Secretary-General will be responsible for all aspects of the Council's work in England, Scotland and Wales.

Employment is planned on managing the Council's work, general negotiating skills, ability to make decisions, contribution to policy making and representing the Council publicly. Applicants must have first class managerial and administrative experience with a broad knowledge and understanding of the arts.

The appointment is initially for a period of five years with the possibility of an extension at the end of that time. The salary is £28,500 per annum (currently under review) and the Council has a non-contributory pension scheme.

For an application form and job description, please contact the Personnel Department, Arts Council, 105 Piccadilly, London, W1V 0AU. Tel: 01-629 9495 ext. 266. Closing date for receipt of applications is 3rd May, 1985.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Arts Council
Great Britain

Chief Executive's Department PRESS/PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

(Ref. A156)
PO1(iii) £11,916-£12,900

Bromley are looking for an enthusiastic, energetic person with journalistic and public relations experience to lead a small Press/Public Relations team.

The chief purpose of the job will be to maintain effective contact with the press and all other media in order to facilitate the promulgation of information about the council, its policies and services.

The successful candidate will enjoy a pleasant town centre location served by good transport facilities and yet close to the Kent countryside. Generous removal and resettlement expenses will be considered in approved cases.

Application forms and further details from Head of Manpower Services, Civic Centre, Rochester Avenue, Bromley BR1 3UB. Tel: 01-890 0394 (34 hour answering service). Closing date 26th April 1985.

London Borough of
Bromley

Assistant Editor

House Journal
(Circs £10,000 p.a.)

Albright & Wilson Ltd are one of the U.K.'s leading manufacturers of industrial chemicals. Our U.K. operations are based on seven sites. In addition, we have production and/or sales and marketing operations in Europe, Far East, Australia, U.S.A. and Canada.

We now have a vacancy for an Assistant Editor, based at our London office in Knightsbridge to work on our in-house magazines and newsletter. The successful applicant will be required to visit the Company's sites to gather news and feature material. He or she will submit edited contributions and will help the Editor to design the publications and progress them through to the printers.

Applicants must have had at least three years' experience in journalism as a reporter. Previous experience of sub-editing would be advantageous. He/she must also hold a current driving licence.

The remuneration package will include a competitive salary, non-contributory Pension and Life Assurance scheme and Lunch/Voucher. If necessary, assistance with relocation will be given.

Please apply in writing, giving details of career and qualifications to: Mr. J. Crawford, Albright & Wilson Ltd, Central Personnel Dept, P.O. Box 3, Hagley Road West, Oldbury, Walsley, West Midlands B68 0NN.

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You will be working closely with both the Advertising Manager and our recruitment advertising agency in developing approaches and campaigns to support positive action programmes aimed at opening up career opportunities with the Council for women, ethnic minorities and people with disabilities. The day-to-day aspects of your work will involve you in liaison with all of our 16 departments - including the London Fire Brigade - and in monitoring expenditure of the substantial recruitment advertising budget.

It's an important role which requires a strong commitment to the principles of equal opportunities. Proven abilities in organising and prioritising complicated work systems, supervising staff and communicating at all levels, are essential.

Ethnic minorities are under-represented in this area of work and applications are therefore particularly welcome from ethnic minority women and men.

Salary: £9,355-£11,325 inclusive.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For an application form, to be returned by 3rd May 1985, write to: GLC Personnel Department, Room 318, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-435 8221 ext. 665.

This post is suitable for job sharing

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For further details contact The Hexagon, Queen's Walk, Reading, Berks. Telephone: Reading (0734) 592369. Closing Date: 26th April, 1985.

The Hexagon is an Equal Opportunity Employer

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The initial achievements of the Marketing Officer should be to produce cash returns on the entertainment sites namely the Epsom Pleasure, Epsom Swimming Centre and various Council owned rooms and halls, whilst also promoting the outdoor recreation services, i.e. Horton Country Park, Hook Road Arena, Summer children's events and sports. Although the Marketing Officer will be appointed in these directions he/she will be expected to discover new markets which may well prove more profitable.

This post will require strong communication and negotiating skills allied to a market orientated commercial approach. In this respect it is expected that the post will be self-financing.

Further details and an application form can be obtained from the Personnel and Management Services Officer, Town Hall, The Parade, Epsom, Surrey, or phone Epsom 26552, Ext. 2184. Closing date: 26th April, 1985.

EPSOM & EWELL

TARA ARTS GROUP

A premier Asian Theatre Company with a specialised commitment to Asian Arts seeks additional part-time staff. The persons appointed will each be expected to have a knowledge of Asian arts with a fluency in one or more Asian languages being an added advantage. A full driving licence would also be useful.

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NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL National Park and Countryside Department

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Scale 3-5 £5,922 to £8,262

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Applicants' resumes returnable by May 8, 1985, and further particulars obtainable from: National Park Officer, National Park and Countryside Department, Eastburn, South Park, Hexham, Northumberland NE46 1BS. Tel: (0434) 605565.

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The job will be based in our modern offices in Bromley only 17 minutes by train from Victoria.

Please write with full CV to Veronica Mott, Promotions and Publicity Manager, Columbus Books, Devonshire House, 29 St. Paul's Road, Bromley, Kent, BR1 1LT. Tel: 01-850 8611.

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Send full C.V. to: Paul Roberts, P.E.R., 4th Floor, Rex House, 4-12 Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PP.

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For details please send large SAE to: Nicky Whitworth, Premises Manager, York St. Broadway, Norwich. Closing date Friday 10th May, 1985.

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This is a contract position, initially for one year.

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David Long,
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British Standards Institution
3 Park Street, LONDON W1A 2BS
Telephone: 01-629 9000, Ext. 3006

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Metal Bulletin P.L.C.

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To be responsible to the curator of science. He/she would be expected to become involved in the cataloguing of objects and the creation of a computer database as well as dealing with enquiries and assisting in the production of exhibitions.

Candidates for post should normally possess a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours or an equivalent qualification in history or a science subject, and at least an interest in the history of science and industry. Experience in museum work an advantage.

Further particulars and application forms from: The Personnel Officer, Liverpool Road Station, Liverpool Road, Manchester M3 4JP to be returned by 21st May, 1985.

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General administrative help required for small friendly book trade assoc in Victoria. Attention to detail, competent typing and efficient minute-taking a must. Would suit intelligent, mature person with at least A-level English. Interested in the book trade. Salary around £7,000, depending on experience. Ring 01-730 8214 for job description.

I could be a
Production Assistant... Director...
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jobs in The Guardian
every Monday

YOU CAN FIND IT IN THE

GUARDIAN

The Foreign Secretary had to make the same three points in three different countries. HELLA PICK reports from Warsaw

How Sir Geoffrey played the three card trick

IT CERTAINLY did not harm at all to Sir Geoffrey Howe's ego that the Guardian and one of its colleagues were present at the Seven Angels Inn in Prague, distracting the Czechoslovak counterpart Mr Choupek while two of his aides achieved a clandestine meeting with a group of Charter 77 activists.

His Czech hosts, however, were not amused. They have already said so, forcefully, to British diplomats in Prague and this first visit by a British Foreign Secretary for 20 years has probably not done much to ease relations between the two countries.

This may not matter greatly. The Czechoslovak regime is more impervious to Western arguments about human rights than perhaps any other Warsaw Pact country. What mattered most to the British visitors was to remind the handful of dissidents, who have lost almost everything except their dignity, that they are not forgotten.

It seemed equally important that the Czechoslovak press, which has been so successful in the outside world of its battles to win more breathing space for the

Church's efforts to boost national morale.

But now that the Foreign Secretary has completed a full round of visits to the Soviet Union's six Warsaw Pact partners, he must know how hard it is to find the right balance between the three tasks that the British Government has defined for its dealings with Eastern Europe.

Britain wants to bring credibility to arms control negotiations and argue that this depends on an overall improvement in the East-West climate, to which it can contribute significantly. Secondly, Sir Geoffrey Howe has become more and more determined to plug away at British concern for individual human rights. Last but not least, Britain wants to boost its trade with Eastern Europe.

How has Sir Geoffrey managed to perform a three-pronged attack between all three propositions. Any reasonable person, he thinks, even Communist bloc leaders, should be able to grasp the ability of Western parliamentary governments to negotiate successfully with the Warsaw Pact. Countries depend on a large measure on their response to dissent, on their treatment of minorities and

especially on their respect for such individual freedoms as travel, unlicensed speech, and religious practice.

Yet, his travels, to Romania and Bulgaria in February, and, now to East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland have surely demonstrated that the Communist bloc leaders reject his logic and that his leverage, based on such argument, is minuscule.

Last week, one and a half days was devoted to getting the British message across to the GDR. 24 hours to Czechoslovakia, and two and a half days in Warsaw — a clear indication of their rating in Whitehall.

The basic pattern was similar. There was an official lunch or dinner given by the host country with speeches by both sides that set the overall tone of the visit. Then there were formal talks between foreign ministers, where each spoke to a largely predictable brief. There were courtesy calls, and in Poland's case, substantive talks, with each country's leader. Then came a British Government reception, where the guest list was or was not a clue to contact with dissidents, and a call on a Church leader, if one was available. At the end

there was a press conference, where local journalists were given the full bloom of the Foreign Secretary's thoughts, and where the British journalists travelling with him offered a display of probing aggressiveness towards their minister.

The three-country trip took place against the background of new developments affecting East-West relations. At the US-Soviet arms talks in Geneva, the space weapons issue has emerged as a major hang-off to progress.

Sir Geoffrey Howe himself has delivered a sharp critique of President Reagan's strategic defence initiative, certain that the time was right for a new campaign to drive a wedge between the Western allies. Mr Mikhail Gorbachev had become the Soviet Union's new leader and his first major foreign policy declaration was delivered just before the Foreign Secretary arrived in East Berlin, a major part of it was directed at exploiting NATO's differences.

But while Mr Gorbachev may have shown part of his hand on policy towards the West, the East European leaders are still very much in the dark about his expectations from the Communist bloc.

Everywhere the Foreign Secretary insisted that the Western alliance was solid. He glossed over his own doubts over President Reagan's Star Wars project and argued — as if he had discovered a new wisdom — that space weapons research began in the Soviet Union in the Sixties and that Reagan should be understood as "a Ronnie come lately," just trying to catch up.

The Foreign Secretary was circumspect in East Berlin on human rights. Although he borrowed from Martin Luther, one of East Germany's favourite sons, to talk of "a trumpet call which could bring down the barriers and walls that still divide our peoples," he regularly refused all temptation to denounce the Berlin Wall itself. When he was in Potsdam, within yards of the visible East-West divide, he pretended not to notice and also made sure that he was not photographed against it.

It seemed no serious gesture towards East Germany's dissidents, and he did not visit the head of the Evangelical Church. The GDR authorities in return played it cool. They even published

some of Geoffrey Howe's references to the need for free travel between East and West.

In East Berlin the Foreign Secretary's priority was to dwell on Mr Gorbachev's initiative as a misjudged attempt to divide the alliance. In return, the East Germans wanted to show the new Soviet leader, as well as Britain, that their national interest required friendlier relations with the West.

Czechoslovakia's leadership appeared to assume that the more democratic of men, had tears in his voice when he spoke of his evening visit to Father Popieluszko's church. The crowds, the solemnity, the victory signs and the hopes the congregation pinned on Britain had combined to convince him all the more strongly of his logic that European security and human rights are indivisible. Poland's leaders, he told General Jaruzelski need to make tough economic decisions, whose success depends on achieving national consensus.

He forgot, but Polish leaders do not — and neither do other East European leaders — that such boldness also means a nod from Mr Gorbachev.

by inviting members of the opposition to a big reception, the government merely responded with a boycott of the occasion. This misfired because the gathering that turned up was made up almost entirely of dissidents.

Their presence and outspokenness underlined the lack of Polish consensus. But it also reinforced the Foreign Secretary's view that Poland, for all its faults, still has the most open society in Eastern Europe.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, hardly the most democratic of men, had tears in his voice when he spoke of his evening visit to Father Popieluszko's church. The crowds, the solemnity, the victory signs and the hopes the congregation pinned on Britain had combined to convince him all the more strongly of his logic that European security and human rights are indivisible. Poland's leaders, he told General Jaruzelski need to make tough economic decisions, whose success depends on achieving national consensus.

He forgot, but Polish leaders do not — and neither do other East European leaders — that such boldness also means a nod from Mr Gorbachev.

MARTIN WALKER on how Moscow rocks with caution

Red suede shoes

IT WAS perhaps the most important concert young rock bands ever gave. The hall below them was empty but for seven chairs. Slowly, the jury filed in. There were four women, one young, two middle-aged and one elderly, and three men in their thirties. They sat down, one by one, and another as the band filed on to the stage, introduced themselves and began to play.

The band called itself "last chance" and they had already been warned that this was a dangerously pessimistic title. They were amateurs, who work and practise in their own time, and who perform without pay. This concert was to decide whether they were good enough to play in Moscow's houses of culture, factory clubs, student hostels and in official concerts, whether, in other words, they were an "authorised" vocal-instrumental ensemble.

The band was formed five years ago, when the cultural atmosphere was rather more relaxed in the days when there was even a punk rock band in Leningrad called Automatic Satisfaction, whose lead singer called himself "Punk". The band's transitory fame when he once urinated over his audience.

But the Communist Party plenum of July 1983, when Yuri Andropov condemned "ideologically and aesthetically harmful bands with dubious repertoires," put an end to all that. A complex structure of controls has been introduced, which requires the local Komsomol (the Young Communists), the musicians' union and the Ministry of Culture to police concerts, discs and the bands themselves.

Last Chance is one of the most interesting bands still playing. Their repertoire includes the poems of Robert Burns, nursery rhymes, Russian poems and their own lyrics, all set to music and performed in a theatrical, high-camp style. Rather like the British band Genesis, they use masks and costumes and produce something that is more cabaret than concert.

There are three of them. Sergei Vorobiev is the main singer. He plays acoustic guitar and works in a kindergarten. Sasha Samoylov plays bass, and is a student. He is an artistic inspiration, and works as an aerobics teacher. He began as a construction engineer, but is now studying part-time for a theatre diploma. Sergei Kravchenko plays violin, which he studied at the Conservatoire. He makes a living teaching music, and used to play with the best-known of the Soviet rock bands, Time Machine.

They went through their repertoire without a trace of audience reaction. The jury sat silent, even though some of the act was funny, some stirring and all of it rather good. The band then filed out, and the jury began to discuss them.

The performance took place in the recreation hall of the Sverdlov silk factory on the banks of the river Moscow. The band had been on probation there for four months. The factory's recreation manager spoke first to the jury, and said the band was popular with his workers. He then asked for a change from the usual disco.

The elderly lady from the Ministry of Culture then called in Sasha to ask him if they were serious about their music. Sasha was non-committal. The young man from the local Komsomol said that the band was always ready to volunteer to play at youth clubs, and showed a co-operative attitude. But he wanted to hear the band's full repertoire in case there were "less wholesome" songs than those that the jury had heard. "These nursery rhymes can sometimes have a different meaning for adults," he said.

The young woman, also from the Komsomol, then said simply: "This band must live. They are creative." Then the middle-aged woman from the local centre for public creativity said they were refreshingly different from the usual vocal-instrumental ensemble, had a good stage show and looked very neat. Sasha smiled politely.

There were questions about Sasha's plans for the future. Did he want to become a professional musician? He told them of his work for a theatre diploma. They checked Sergei's credentials as a qualified musician and that was it. Last Chance was licensed to become a full professional band, but to play at amateur venues throughout Moscow. They could even earn a little money.

And for the jury, they had solved a problem. This summer, Moscow hosts an international festival of youth, and Komsomol officials have been muttering for months about the need to field some decent Soviet groups who would not be laughed off stage by sophisticated visitors. If you want to be a rock 'n' roll star, comrades, this is the best possible time to try.

New York is no place to be alone.

MICHAEL WHITE reports on the growing problems of the dispossessed

ED KOCH, the flamboyant mayor of New York is unmarried. So is Carol Bellamy, one of the currently declared challengers for his job. Danny Farrell, the Black-Hispanic candidate, is divorced with two children.

Hardly typical New Yorkers any of them. But they symbolise a trend which, if it continues, is anything to go by, and it usually has been these past 100 years, will eventually become as pronounced elsewhere as it is here: not just the fragmentation of the family in big cities but the polarisation between the affluent and the poor, especially the poor who are women with children.

Between them, Grand Central Station and the 1980 census make a good starting point. The census confirms that over the decade there were 800,000 fewer people in New York's five boroughs, 7,071,639 including 86 Eskimos. The number of families dropped 14 per cent, but the number of people living alone rose again to 909,238, almost a third of the city's households, reputedly a higher proportion than anywhere else.

Nobody knows for certain how many of these are the famous "Yuppies," the young upwardly mobile professionals who man New York's ever-more sophisticated service industries and bring into its 75 dollar a Manhattan hour, or gay, whether Yuppie or not. Even in New York, gay lobbyists point out, only 2 per cent feel secure enough to come out when approached by opinion pollsters.

What is not disputed is that many are elderly and that nearly half the women over 65 in the city have incomes below the poverty level. The ultimate losers are the "bag ladies" who shut off their pathetic bundles of possessions into Grand Central Station every night in search of a ladies' loo to sleep in, or one of the phone booths next to O'Hanry's photographic shop. When the station closes at 130 the police will move them and the 100 or so men in similar plight out into mid-Manhattan, a policy reversal for Mayor Koch who was letting them stay during the worst of the winter.

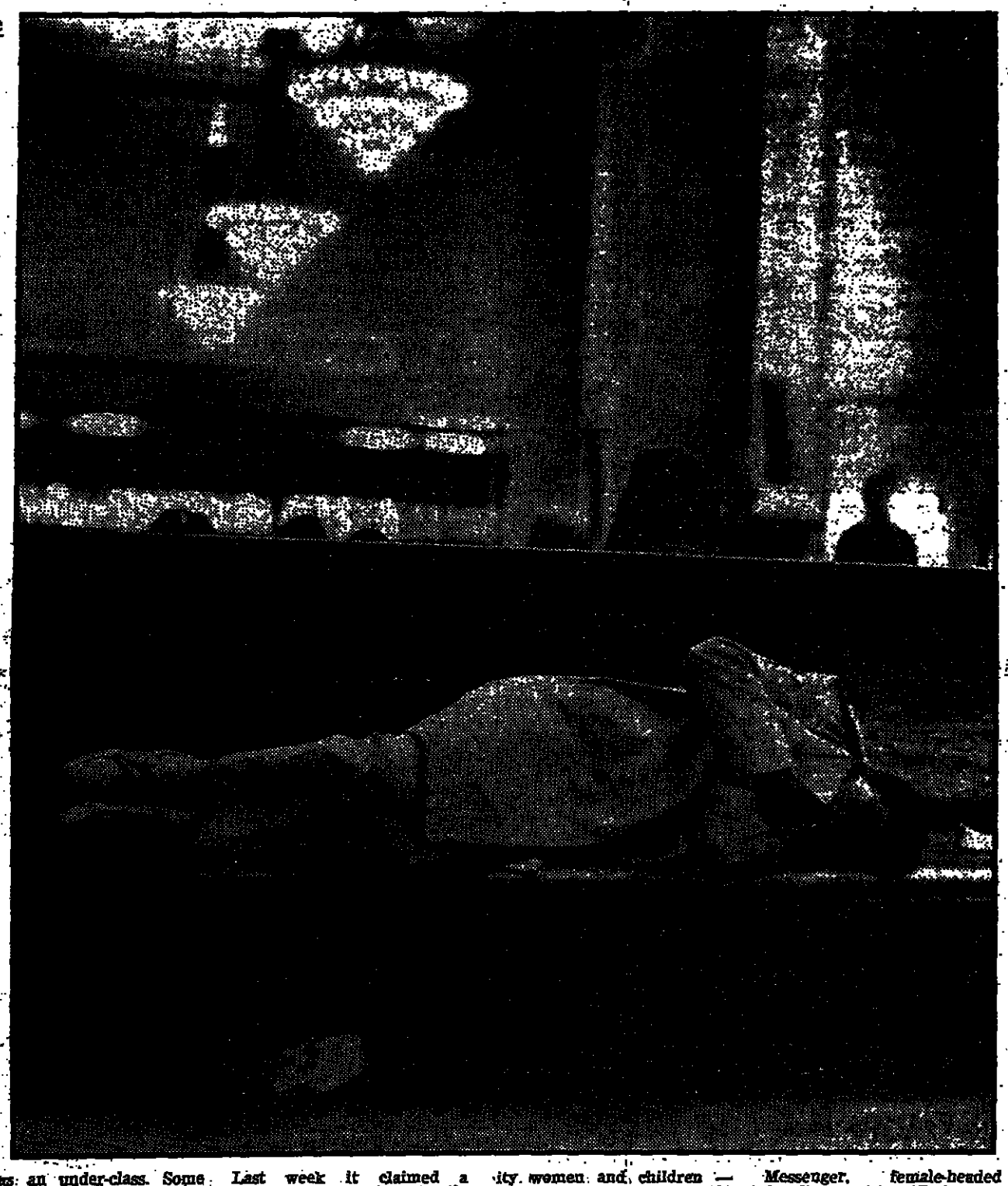
This area being a mixture of Soho and Easton with a hint of Belgrave at the edges, other elements in the demographic drama are not the ritual between cops and bag ladies is overlooked, if not actually watched, by late-night commuters having a last drink before the lights go out. Through there is always talk of gentrification destroying poor homes — even in Harlem — a cautious analysis in the magazine reports: "There is scant evidence that a back-to-the-city move-

ment has begun. In fact there is a good deal of evidence to the contrary."

But if the middle-aged and middle-class who feed the city's crime, schools and taxes, have stayed away then the rich have slightly increased their hold on mid-Manhattan. In the city grew 10 per cent in the decade. And there are the immigrants, 24 per cent foreign-born now compared with 19 per cent 10 years ago.

Sociologists like Professor Roger Waldinger at New York's City University caution against bracketing them all as an under-class. Some do well; the Chinese in the garment industry, Koreans with their grocery shops, Indians and Arabs with tobacco and stationery shops. West Indians do well in New York, accounting for their difference from native-born blacks. British whites thrive here on similar techniques.

The debate is whether the relentless process of upgrading some jobs, typists into word processors, and deskilling others, stock-keeping into computing, will balance out or gradually destroy low-skilled jobs. Certainly the city is talking confidently.



Grand Central Station: makeshift dormitory for New York's homeless — picture by Neil Libbert

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When liberty seems divisible

MARTIN KETTLE examines the mounting strains in one of Britain's oldest pressure groups

THIS MONTH sees the climax of a series of political convulsions in Britain, one of the most important pressure groups. Members and affiliates of the National Council for Civil Liberties convene for their annual Congress meeting in London on April 27. At stake are not merely the council's policies on key questions, ranging from the miners' strike to the rights of the National Front. The meeting will also decide the fate of the council's general secretary, Larry Gostin, and many observers believe that what sort of civil liberties movement, if any, survives to the end of the century.

The immediate issue facing the NCCL is how to respond to its own sponsored inquiry on civil liberties. The inquiry, published as an interim report last December, has still to produce a final verdict. But the interim report has angered many of NCCL's powerful trade-union affiliates who believe the inquiry should have confined itself to police and court tactics. The unions are incensed because some passages in the

report blame miners' leaders, pickets and supporters for contributing to breaches of civil liberty.

The stakes for the NCCL are extremely high. If the members back the inquiry's approach, several sponsors are set to disassociate from NCCL. In theory this could remove up to a quarter of the council's £400,000 a year income. Jobs and projects would be threatened. The situation will be even worse if the Greater London Council also decides to cut its funding. But if the members reject, or even censure, the report, NCCL will also be in trouble. The inquiry team would resign, leaving its work unfinished. Larry Gostin would quit as general secretary, and this in turn would trigger further resignations and disaffiliations.

The battle is important to the NCCL not merely because of the highly charged feelings which surround the strike, but because the inquiry's findings, which will be adopted as Labour parliamentary candidates, while working for the council. These were also the years in which trade union affiliations, not previously the mainstay of NCCL support, rocketed.

Gostin succeeded Hewitt in

1983 amid official determination within NCCL that the new general secretary should not have a party political allegiance. It is now a condition of Gostin's job that he should not pursue a private parliamentary career. Since he took over, Gostin has deliberately tried to resuscitate an all-party support for NCCL. An all-party parliamentary civil liberties group, similar to one which existed in the 1960s but which has since collapsed, has been set up. It is chaired by a Tory, Geoffrey Rippon.

Gostin's allies stress that these moves are not a personal whim, but have been encouraged and supported by his executive committee, which includes many left-wingers. There is no doubt that his strategy has had some success. Tory MPs who would in the past have abominated everything which NCCL advocates are now prepared to defend it. One MP, Steve Norris, has urged fellow Tories to read the interim report on the strike "because, against expectations, we at last have something which points to the desire to regain credibility."

Gostin's critics say that he is turning NCCL to the

right. His defenders say that NCCL must derive its policy positions from broad civil liberties principles and that its constituency should extend well beyond the Labour movement.

This major battle of principle will be fought out at the conference over three key issues. The first is the "closed shop," a long-time headache issue for the council, which it has traditionally tried to fudge. Now a former general secretary of NCCL, Tony Smythe, is proposing that NCCL "recognise" the civil liberties principle that any person has the right to choose whether or not to join, or to remain a member of, a trade union.

Second, NCCL is faced with a re-run of the controversy which dominated last year's conference, the circumstances in which it should, if at all, give civil liberties advice to the National Front. A motion from the Bristol branch that advice should be given "solely on the basis of the civil liberties involved, whoever is affected" was defeated. Last year, John McDonnell, deputy leader of the Greater London Council, threatened to cut off financial support if such a policy

was adopted. In the event it was not.

But the crunch issue is the miners' strike report. At last year's conference, with the miners' strike then only a few weeks old, trade union delegates successfully moved that NCCL should organise "an independent public inquiry into police behaviour" in the dispute. The final terms of the reference were the subject of bitter internal wrangling before the inquiry was eventually launched last August. NUM supporters strove to ensure that the scope was kept narrow, threatening that miners would boycott a wide-ranging probe. In the event, the terms were kept short — "the civil liberties implications of the role of the police, the police authorities and the criminal courts in the events arising from and relating to the NUM dispute." The six members of the inquiry, chaired by Professor Peter Wallington of Lancaster University, concluded that this required them to examine and comment on the context of the policing operation, not merely its conduct. This is the issue which has provoked the backlash.

The extent of that back-

lash became evident when the NCCL executive met in February. It backed a motion regretting that the inquiry exceeded its terms of reference in commenting on the conduct of striking and working miners and charging that the presentation of the report was "unnecessarily damaging to the miners' cause."

As a result, Wallington has told NCCL that his team will resign if the motion is carried at the annual conference. Wallington himself will move rejection of the executive's line. At the last count, there were already some ten motions about the report, mainly critical.

Neither side is prepared to claim victory in advance of the conference. A group of executive members including the council chairperson, Bill Birtles, are still trying to find a compromise position. But with the executive openly censuring its own inquiry that will be a hard circle to square. The outcome will depend on whether enough of NCCL's individual members, who have to pay their own fares to attend, turn up on the day to outweigh the expenses paid union block votes.

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Adjustment and austerity will top the menu at the finance ministers' soiree



AMERICAN NOTEBOOK

Alex Brummer

ANY expectation that finance ministers from the debtor and creditor could calmly sit down and settle their differences at this week's meetings of the IMF and World Bank have been rudely shattered by real world events. From the Sudan to Argentina from Kenya to Brazil political and economic circumstances mean that in effect the finance

ministers are still meeting under the shadow of crisis. Indeed, some of the difficulties of the debt crisis first surfaced in Mexico, in the summer of 1982.

But perhaps as worrying is the weakening in the world economic outlook which has taken place since the IMF/World Bank annual meetings in Washington last September. New IMF forecasts to be released this week will downgrade the US's and the world economy's growth prospects for this year and next. And while the US decision to allow a monetary conference in Washington may ease some of the tensions among the industrial countries, Mr George Shultz's warnings about imbalances and their devastating potential still ring true.

The structure of this week's meetings is novel and that may make for some confusion. Historically the IMF and World Bank have been separate entities. From the Sudan to Argentina from Kenya to Brazil political and economic circumstances mean that in effect the finance

formal. This time things will be different. While the ministers will run through the usual of reading their pre-prepared speeches on pre-cooked issues in the mornings the afternoons will be given over to a free-for-all for politicians only. At some cost in diplomatic energy to the managing director of the IMF Mr Jacques De Larosiere and the bank president Mr A.W. "Tom" Clausen the hangers on who attend the formal sessions will be booted out after lunch.

This is not just officials advising ministers. It also includes the panoply of international observers from the EEC to the Bank for International Settlements, who turn up at these meetings to read what one bank insider described as "third rate papers".

Furthermore, panic set in at the development committee when its chairman, the compliant Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, was relieved of his duties as finance minister of Pakistan technically disqualifying him from a sensitive job. Somehow, with the support of the Americans, he

has managed to hang on until after the meetings are over. The agenda for the formal sessions of the IMF and World Bank is limited to an allocation of special drawing rights and the world economic outlook. Although the IMF in the form of Mr De Larosiere, and the bank in the form of Mr Clausen, are not to be taken seriously, the IMF and World Bank are not to be taken seriously.

That leaves the world economic outlook. Clearly, after last week's OECD gathering in Paris, some of the heat has been taken out of the dollar issue. However, several countries have made it clear to the managing director that they intend to use the occasion to press for what has become known as "greater surveillance" of the process under which the major industrial countries would be more formally required to bring their economic behaviour into line.

One proposal, gaining ground is that the currently erratic regular surveys done by the IMF during its annual review of member country economies be beefed up and publicly released. So the bank manager's prescription will become a blueprint for change.

This is one way of trying to tackle the outstanding imbalances in the international economy notably the US budget deficit and its impact on capital and trade flows. It might for example be used to encourage the Japanese to reduce their high level of domestic savings — which Mr Shultz at least believes is a fundamental source of the huge Japanese trade surplus which reached \$44 billion worldwide last year, of which \$37 billion was with the US.

The formal sessions of the development committee, which in the past have been dry occasions, are also likely to have their share of drama this year. In the last week the executive directors have given a tentative go-ahead to one of Mr Clausen's pet schemes the multilateral insurance guarantee agency

(MIGA) — a sort of World Bank BOGD — aimed at insuring against political risk in the Third World. However, another Clausen project — the "Future of the Bank Study" and the associated General Capital Increase (GCI) is having a rougher passage.

While the draft report was finished some weeks ago it has been rewritten so many times it apparently scarcely made it through the board in time for the Development Committee. Essentially the report will make the case for a more hospitable approach to the debt issue in what has been described as a "free for all". But any thoughts that the industrial countries are going to pull some magic scheme out of the hat should be quickly discounted. Despite the view among executive directors that the crisis has worsened again even though it is far less severe than in 1982.

The list of weak links in the debt grow longer by the day. Argentina with its 51 per cent inflation is expected to reach an accommodation with the IMF until at least July; the painful Neves transition in Brazil has brought economic negotiations to a halt; Sudan has

where the Bank and IMF have locked horns over the Government's grain marketing monopoly. Similarly, putting more resources into Africa can cause the Bank severe problems as a recent internal report on the International Finance Corporation — showing a sharp deterioration in its African investments in the 1979-84 period — demonstrated.

It is in the informal afternoon sessions that finance ministers intend to take up the debt issue in what has been described as a "free for all". But any thoughts that the industrial countries are going to pull some magic scheme out of the hat should be quickly discounted. Despite the view among executive directors that the crisis has worsened again even though it is far less severe than in 1982.

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all but been declared insolvent for IMF loans — and the list of woes goes on. For these countries and others like them the promise of multi-year rescheduling at lower interest rates, on the Mexican model, remains a pipe in the sky. Indeed, all that will be offered them at next week's meetings is moral support — adjustment and austerity.

The only good piece of news for the debtor countries has been the lowering of American interest rates which on IMF projections will remain moderate over the next few months. This may take some of the tensions out of the debate. However, as recent events in the Sudan demonstrate, IMF inspired austerity can be dangerous: perhaps nowhere more than in Argentina where the democratic traditions is so fragile. At the margins a better resourced world bank, a new issue of SDRs and a less heavily handed policy of conditionality could make all the difference. But with the Americans sitting on their hands there is no cause for optimism in Washington this week.

Sweeping powers over nationalised industries condemned

TUC attacks Tory proposals

By David Simpson.

Business Correspondent

The Government's proposals to award itself sweeping powers over the nationalised industries, enabling it to bypass Parliament when fixing financial targets or making privatisation decisions, have been condemned out of hand by the TUC. In the same breath, the TUC has attacked the means by which the Conservatives have introduced the new proposals as "a crude attempt to stifle debate".

The intended measures were launched as a consultative document one day before Parliament recessed at Christmas, and only the nationalised industries themselves have been invited to lodge comments. The all-party energy select committee has already responded by calling for a full

examination of the proposals in the light of their probable impact on the energy supply industries.

"Proposals to reform the industry's operating statutes should be framed in terms of improving service to the customer, helping to revive the British economy with a thriving public sector, making the nationalised more publicly accountable and involving workers more closely in decision making," the TUC argues in a paper published today.

And it concludes: "The Government's present proposals do none of these things. Indeed, the Treasury paper ignores the industries' consumers and workers altogether. The paper would simply strengthen the government's powers to cut back and sell off the nationalised industries. They are neg-

ative proposals and the TUC is opposed to them."

The Government, the TUC claims, is finding it increasingly difficult to justify its privatisation programme and the candid new measures represent nothing less than a Treasury master plan to remove the privatisation issue from the public eye.

At the same time, it argues "the Treasury know that an open public debate on their proposals would quickly reveal them to be a major assault on Parliamentary accountability and so try to make sure such a debate would not happen."

The planned legislation on financial targets and on determining borrowing and guarantee parameters for the nationalised industry, the TUC states, have been drafted only

to extend the Government's control over the industry's finances and would lead to a one-sided restrictive approach.

In particular, the proposals on borrowing and guarantees would lead to increased constraints upon nationalised industries, rather than encouraging the cost effective expansion of their capital investment. "Nationalised industries do not exist to provide a backdoor tax fund for the Treasury, nor are they a burden upon the British economy," the TUC argues in a concluding dismissal of the Government's proposals.

"On the contrary, nationalised industries should have wider social and national objectives. They should be encouraged to expand and to play a crucial role in the relation of the British economy."

Barclays digs in on South Africa

By James Erllichman

BARCLAYS Bank, the largest foreign investor in South Africa, refused again yesterday to reconsider its support for the apartheid regime despite mounting attacks on its involvement.

The End Loans to Southern Africa Campaign (ELSA), which has waged a relentless war of word and action against Barclays, claimed yesterday in a new report that accounts worth \$6 billion have now been withdrawn from the bank because of its support for the South African regime.

But Barclays, which has nearly \$10 billion invested in South Africa and Namibia, has so far escaped heavy fire from the recent wave of public disapproval which has gathered strength in the United States since the killing of 19 black men, women and children at Uitenhage on March 21.

Major US banks, including Citibank, Morgan Guaranty and Manufacturers Hanover have all tested the American climate and decided to refuse further loans to South Africa. But Barclays, which enjoys UK government support for its pre-South African stance, has ignored the investment ban set by its US competitors. Last Friday its merchant banking arm played a leading role in raising 200 million German marks for the South African electricity supply commission, Escom.

Barclays claimed last night that it had not yet seen a copy of ELSA's "shadow report" which also alleges that the bank has failed to help three of its black Namibian employees who were detained without charge by the South African authorities in January. "We continue to demand a 'hardhead' and a Barclays spokesman said: "But we feel it is best to stay in South Africa to employ constructive engagement."

The Reagan Administration also supports "constructive engagement" in South Africa and the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, will defend the policy again in a major speech in Washington tomorrow.

Bow Group slams plans to scrap wages councils

By David Simpson

Business Correspondent

The Chancellor's Budget promise to scrap Britain's wages councils has been heavily criticised by a leading Conservative pressure group which has concluded that overall, the councils serve a useful purpose.

Instead, he suggests, "wages councils can fairly be described as protecting the weak."

The decision by a wing of its own party to join in the attack on the proposals to abolish wages councils can only further embarrass the government and undermine its determination to scrap the councils.

The decision has already attracted fire from Opposition MPs and trade unionists, and most recently, from the Low Pay Unit which produced a case file to support its claim that without the wages councils, lowly paid workers would have no medium through which to obtain redress against employers.

In the report, the Bow Group found that wages councils fix minimum salary rates blocked job creation, as Mr Lawson alleged in his budget speech.

particularly those who could be classified as "weak" in terms of the skills they have to offer and in the strength of their bargaining power.

It also concluded that while 16 to 17 year olds under wages councils agreements tended to receive higher wages than those in the same age bracket covered by national agreements, there was no hard proof that the abolition of wages councils would lead to the creation of new jobs.

"As to wages councils as a whole, there really is insufficient evidence that their abolition would, in fact, lead to the creation of a sufficiently large number of new jobs so as to make acceptable the loss of the protection they offer at present to those in a weak bargaining position with low pay," Mr Baldry argues.

Micronet offers nationwide screen

By Peter Large

Technology Correspondent

The beguiling theory that computer information networks will eventually allow individuals and small groups to bypass the media powers and reach mass audiences at low cost has moved a small step nearer reality.

Micronet 800, the service that so far links 15,000 home computer users on British Telecom's Prestel network, is to offer editorial control of pages to its subscribers — at 4p a time.

The offer opens on June 1 — the date on which Micronet's basic subscription charge rises from £8 to £10 a quarter, the first rise since the service opened two years ago. The charge for filling one screenful with "anything within the law" will be 25p for six months, plus 4p for each editing change.

Members can buy up to 26 frames, which will display their material round the clock, and those messages will be signalled in the Micronet index.

The Prestel service itself was in the 1970s the world pioneer of public information networks, linking the home TV set to central computers down the phone line, and thus raising visions of a free flow of information every which way. But the idea did not grab the general public in those days before the "home-computer" rush, and Prestel's early success has been in the business world.

Therefore, Prestel today has a minimum entry price of £6,000 for its information providers, though pages can be used more cheaply through negotiations with the umbrella firms that organise clutches of Prestel pages for their customers.

Japan and US in tough trade talks

From Alex Brummer

in Washington

The two largest, richest and arguably most self-centred industrial powers, the United States and Japan, will hold another round of sparring over trade and protectionism in Tokyo today. This follows the weekend talks in Washington between Mr George Shultz and the Japanese foreign minister Mr Shintaro Abe at which the two powers sought to sweep their differences under the carpet ahead of the Bonn Summit next month.

After negotiations at the State Department between Mr Shultz and Mr Abe the Secretary of State said: "We are all threatened by protectionism," an allusion to the building pressure for economic warfare against Japan on Capitol Hill. Mr Shultz warned that

protectionism was not a cure "it itself is an illness and can spread like the plague."

The US is anxious that the focus of Bonn should be on a new round of international trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and not the strength of the dollar and the American budget deficits. It is seeking to demonstrate that domestic economic policies in Japan, namely its high savings rate and tight fiscal and monetary strings, are as much to blame for the imbalances in the world economy as those in the US economy.

While the US and Japan play out their dispute in the headlines of America's newspapers the other industrial powers who will meet at Bonn have almost become bystanders in the process.

Savings hit the target

By Margaret Dibble

Money Editor

National Savings made a strong run during the last month of the financial year to come home just the right side of the £3 billion target. This is the fifth year in a row that the department has met its target.

During March, net receipts totalled £290.4 million with a first full month's contribution

from the 30th issue fixed interest certificate of £79 million net, but excluding accrued interest. To date, this certificate has taken in £350 million and is still selling at the rate of £30 million a week.

However, the index linked certificate, the grubby bond, continued to report a net loss, improved on the February figure but still £67 million more was repaid than received.

Coffee row percolates

COMMODITIES

Robin Stainer

Leading coffee-consuming countries are becoming increasingly unhappy about the operations of the price-stabilisation agreement for the commodity and will take the opportunity of talks in London this week with producers to air their grievances. They will be looking for initiatives to end what they see as anomalies created by the pact that work to their disadvantage.

The consumers' main complaint is the much cheaper prices at which producers sell to countries — like the Soviet Union and its allies — that are not members of the International Coffee Organisation (ICO). This 75-nation body, to which the US and all Western European and Nordic nations belong, as well as producers accounting for 99 per cent of all exports, regulates supplies through quotas with the aim of keeping the price within a range of \$1.20-1.40 a pound.

The average price in this controlled market is currently just over \$1.30, yet non-ICO members can buy coffee in the so-called "parallel" market, where producers sell residual exportable supplies, at less than half this.

Furthermore, sales on the

parallel market have been increasing, reaching a record of 10.2 million bags in the 12 months to the end of February — while exports under quota have been lagging well below entitlement. In the first five months of the current 1980 coffee year, which began last October, exports to non-members were up nearly 20 per cent, yet shipments under quota were only 50 per cent of the allocation for the period.

Many producers concede that the price differential is unfair and, unless narrowed significantly, could be used as a pretext by consumers for arguing for the dismantling of the quota controls, which would mean the complete deregulation of the market. The ICO is not liked by many European traders, particularly those in West Germany where costs have been further pushed up by the strength of the dollar. Government officials, who conduct ICO business, are having to take note of this antipathy.

Leading producers — like Brazil — are keen to head off criticism of their sales policies and will be pressing this week for their side to take effective measures to pacify consumers. Although producer delegates point out that some of the coffee sold so cheaply is old and of poor quality, and that economic necessity forces impoverished producers to sell their surplus at whatever price they can get, they acknowledge that it would make commercial and

political sense to raise prices to non-members. Just this year, however, achieved their goal of lifting prices on the parallel market to at least the bottom end of the ICO-defined range.

Other producers — for instance, the Indonesians, who are big sellers to non-members — have not joined the scheme. Latin American officials who say that the fullest participation is necessary to ensure that it is both fair and successful, admit that the only pressure that can be brought to bear on producers to meet price objectives is moral. There are obviously enormous difficulties in co-ordinating action when 50 countries are involved. And unless a decisive majority can be found in any scheme to narrow price differentials, a third — and even cheaper — market could develop for coffee.

Brazil, whose own sales record on the parallel market has not been exemplary, is now attempting to give a lead. One of the first acts to the country's new chief executive, Carlos Rischbieter, was to suspend exports to non-members from the beginning of this month.

Improved monitoring of all sales to non-members so providing greater transparency, could be a start towards cracking down on rising shipments at rock bottom prices, producer delegates argue.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THERE are increasing signs that the German Ford of the US and Italy's Fiat could agree on wide-ranging cooperation or even a merger of Fiat with Ford's European operation, European car industry sources said in Bonn yesterday.

A joint commission has been reviewing "all aspects of possible cooperation" for several months, according to Rainer Nistl, chief spokesman for Ford's West German subsidiary, Ford-Werke (AG).

The sources said there were now strong signs that the talks had shifted to the highest management level and that a merger of Ford of Europe and Fiat was being actively considered.

C. H. INDUSTRIALS, the Midlands motor supply group which has launched a £62 million bid for Bannor Industries, claimed last night that statements by Ford and Talbot — alleging its unsuitability to acquire Bannor — had been distorted and taken out of context. Statements supporting C. H. Industrials' version of events have apparently been issued by the relevant Ford and Talbot executives.

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FINANCIAL GUARDIAN

Philip Kleinman looks at the success story of the UK's top market researcher

Mind reader with an £80m television act

BUSINESS PEOPLE

THE MOST successful market researcher in Britain started his business life as a magazine publisher - and is one still. He is Bernard Audley, the 60-year-old chairman of AGB, the largest television act in the country.

AGB, which started trading in 1962 with practically no assets, went public in 1970 and grew, largely by acquisition, to a turnover in 1983-84 of more than £80 million. It has around 100 subsidiaries in Britain, Continental Europe, America, Australasia and the Far East. In the past six years turnover growth has been faster than even the sanguine Audley predicted.

No wonder AGB was picked by Walter Goldsmith and David Clutterbuck as one of the British companies to feature in their book *The Winning Streak*.

Audley's career began in 1950 when, after war service and Oxford, he joined Hulton Press as a trainee. He rose quickly to be assistant general manager of the magazine-publishing firm with responsibility for, among other things, the Hulton Readership Survey. He was also involved in the firm's initial moves to get into television. It was against Audley's advice that Hulton dropped out of both readership research and membership of a consortium bidding for one of the new ITV franchises.

In 1957 he moved to the Atwood research agency to help run its TAM (Television Audience Measurement) subsidiary. Four years later Audley and three fellow directors of TAM fell out with the "autocratic" Bedford Atwood and left to set up their own company. The three others were Dick Gapper, Douglas Brown and Martin Madden, who was also a Conservative MP.

Of the founding partners, Gapper and Madden are both

dead, and Brown is semi-retired. Audley's authority within the company is now unchallenged, but in any case he has always been, from the business point of view, its driving force. The affable and self-assured Audley has an engaging habit of speaking about AGB's activities in the first person singular. The foundations of success were laid in that first year when Audley and Brown invented the Television Consumer Audit to monitor consumer purchases of packaged groceries according to ITV regions.

The TCA, which uses a panel of 7,000 households and issues monthly reports to about 100 clients, was the first of the large-scale, continuous, nationwide surveys with which AGB has made both its fortune and its reputation. In market research it is in operations like the TCA or the continuous measurement of TV audiences, another AGB speciality, that the real money is earned.

It must have been a sweet moment for Audley and his partners when they first won the TV audience contract in 1968 from their former employer Atwood. AGB has beaten off all challenges in that field ever since. Its present contract with BARB (Broadcasters Audience Research Board), representing both the BBC and ITV, under which it continuously measures the viewing of 3,000 metered homes, runs until 1991.

An even sweeter moment, no doubt, came in 1979 when AGB took over Atwood Statistics altogether, not long after Audley had bought the rump of the other company which had previously employed him. Hulton Press, its consumer magazines had been sold long before to Odhams, but AGB got the trade and technical papers which include titles like *Process Equipment News*. It also bought the remains of Mercury House, another once prominent magazine-publishing house.

Audley sees a great difference between the business of distributing controlled circulation magazines to specially interested people and doing the same thing with research data. "I think I know the



Bernard Audley - No. 1 in Europe. Picture by Kenneth Saunders

from advertising in the other from subscriptions. Audley is at one with other leading market researchers in seeing their future as bound up with that of the information industry as a whole.

This is because of the ever-increasing computerisation of research. It is in that context that one must see recent developments like the merger between Dun & Bradstreet and A.C. Nielsen, the world's largest market research company.

There has been some recent speculation about the possibility of AGB's becoming a takeover target itself. Rumours that Saatchi & Saatchi, the advertising agency group, had been talking with AGB were fairly convincingly denied, though Charles Saatchi said wistfully that AGB would be a nice business to have.

Behind such rumours were two facts. First, Audley, though indisputably the boss, owns only a third of AGB's stock, and all the directors together have less than 5 per cent. Second, results for the first half of AGB's financial year (which ends this month) disappointed the City's high expectations.

In 1983-84 pre-tax profit rose by 30 per cent to nearly £8 million. In the first six months of 1984-85 profit was up by less than £200,000 on the corresponding period of the previous year. The slowdown in profits growth is mainly attributable to heavy investment in new technology and new services and is expected to be reversed next year when the group is hoping for increased returns from its overseas operations, which now account for more than 50 per cent of turnover.

The most ambitious of such operations is currently taking place in the Far East, which entered the American market by acquisition three years ago, is taking on the giants of TV audience research, Nielsen and Arbitron, and aiming to beat them, a last study of several hundred households in the Boston area is using People-Meters to record electronically information.

If the test is successful AGB plans to go national with a sample of 5,000 households, more than twice the size of the present Nielsen sample. The test is being partly financed by American advisers and media-owners. They are probably impressed by the fact pointed out by Audley that while Nielsen earns \$50 million a year from a sample of 1,700 TV homes in the US, "I get only \$3 million for a panel of 3,000 in the UK."

Another area where AGB is hoping for great things is the Far East, where a few years ago it acquired the Survey Research Group, which operates in eight Asian countries. The Hong Kong arm of the organisation has been negotiating about the possibility of extending its activities into mainland China.

This may appear ironic in view of Audley's own strongly held Tory political beliefs. When the Conservative Party was in opposition Sir Geoffrey Howe had a seat on the AGB board. He was succeeded as a non-executive director by Sir John Hoskins, former adviser to Mrs Thatcher and now director-general of the Institute of Directors.

Philip Kleinman is the author of *Market Research: Head-Counting Becomes Big Business*, published this week by Comedia at £15 and available from the publishers, 9 Poland Street, London, W1V 5DE.

Here we go again. Mrs Thatcher sees a new realism in the union camp. But David Basnett detects insurrection. John Torode watches Government and unions retreat to entrenched positions as miners, postmen, civil servants, and teachers are "seen off" by a resolute Prime Minister

Banging on about Britain



WORKING BRIEF

"HERE WE GO, here we go here we go," in the words of the song which so misleadingly boosted morale during the miners' strike. Now it can be applied to the quite astonishing series of union, leading speeches the Prime Minister delivered to business audiences in assorted havens of ballot box rule around the Far East.

"Banging the drum for Britain" is the way Mrs Thatcher described her attacks on Scargillism. "Mind-boggling" was the phrase which sprang to the mind of David Basnett, chairman of the TUC's economic committee.

There has long been a conviction that public figures do not go abroad and then turn the country down. On occasion this convention is breached. Mr Scargill made a right walk of himself in Moscow a couple of years back with sexist sneers about the Iron Lady and President Reagan (geddit?). The "foreign secretary" of the TGWU, Alex Wilson, had a few years earlier publicly rejoiced upon arrival in the USSR about entering the home of socialism and free trade unionism.

The Prime Minister can claim that she was talking the country up rather than running it down. Britain is no longer the sick man of Europe. We are tackling our fundamental problems. Determined to succeed and so forth. Nothing wrong with any of that. Except that some might feel Mrs Thatcher is flying in the face of reality (four million unemployed, an unprecedented trade deficit in manufactured goods). Neil Kinnock or David Owen would have had problems pulling their mouths around

such optimistic stuff.

Mrs Thatcher even presented the miners' strike as a sign of strength. The economy had withstood its toughest challenge since the end of the second world war. "During that strike, designed to bring the country to its knees, industrial production actually increased," she said. The country owed a great debt of gratitude to those miners who had worked on in spite of cruel intimidation. "I hope and believe that the lesson will not be lost on others," the Prime Minister added.

There was plenty more in the vein. The attitude of working miners - and the lack of support from other unions - were great achievements, as was the new leadership of moderate trade unions. Most important was the fact that "at first a minority and then eventually a majority of miners showed they were not prepared to follow the instructions of militant trade union leaders, especially when those leaders refused to hold a national ballot."

Underlining our national unity and sense of common purpose?

Mrs Thatcher's conclusion, as delivered at a press conference in Malaysia, "I am not going to have British chances of trade which are good, ruined by an undeserved reputation for bad industrial relations," she told the assembled hacks. "There are very few difficulties in the private sector."

Set aside the appropriateness of the venues selected for these homilies and the question of whether they might not be a trifle, well, counter-productive. Was the effect of all this banging on about having seen off the enemy within (after the longest, most bitter and most violent strike in our history and at the cost of the Government's lead in the opinion polls) to underline our national unity, stability and sense of common purpose? Or might it rather have underlined international fears of

"the fire next time", to recycle a phrase from the American ghettos a quarter of a century back?

Those revolutionary fears are current even in Britain. The mind-boggled Mr Basnett's contribution was to argue that, with the unions denied political influence and management on the offensive with due encouragement from the government, unions will seek what the leader of our third biggest union ominously describes as "other means" to assert their members' interests.

The retiring chief of the General, Municipal and Boilermakers' Union went on: "Before the last election I made a speech on these lines talking of insurrectionary trade unions. I made it clear that I did not favour this road, but that it existed."

Mr Basnett's conclusion was: "If managements are encouraged to confront trade unions, and if trade unions are barred from political influence, then it is inevitable that disputes of this character will continue to occur and the blame for this political development can only lie with the government."

To which the short answer must surely be another chorus of "Here we go." Mr Basnett followed the example of the Prime Minister and was out there beating his tired old drum as firmly as Mrs Thatcher had beaten hers.

Mr Basnett did indeed talk of insurrectionary unionism before the last election and he came precious close to calling Mrs Thatcher a fascist too. Much good did such deeply but vaguely threatening platitudes do the Labour movement at the ballot box in 1983.

In much the same way, the miners' strike, as a protest over job losses, the destruction of communities and the Thatcherite style won considerable support. But the strike as often presented in the early days by Mr Scargill - a quasi-revolutionary act, designed to bring about the downfall of this government - invoked a large collective raspberry from the overwhelming mass of trade union members, including Mr Basnett's.

Yet, shorn of the rhetoric, Mr Basnett was partly right. The lesson of coal is that it is still possible to conduct long,

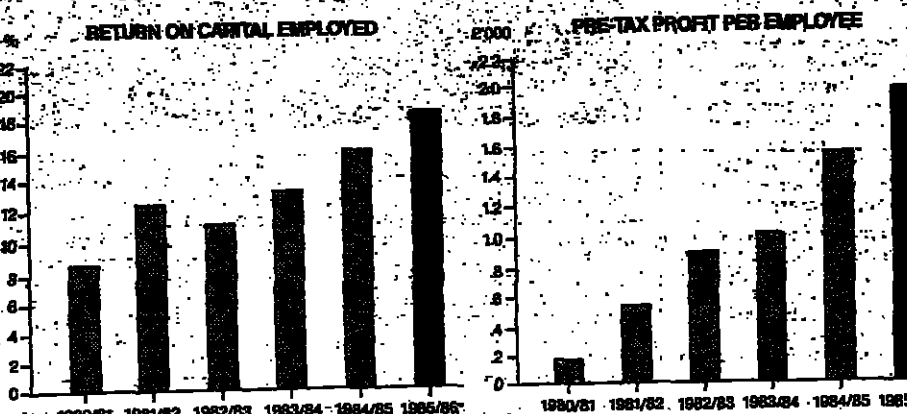
bitter, fearfully costly, "politically motivated" public sector disputes. They will be fought upon the backs of a minority of union activists and the fivers of a mass of liberal minded, middle class sympathisers. They will not be "insurrectionary" in that they will not be seriously designed to bring down the government. They will be negative and destructive gestures of despair from people who know they are going to lose but who do not know what else to do.

An understandable inclination to keep heads down and noses clean

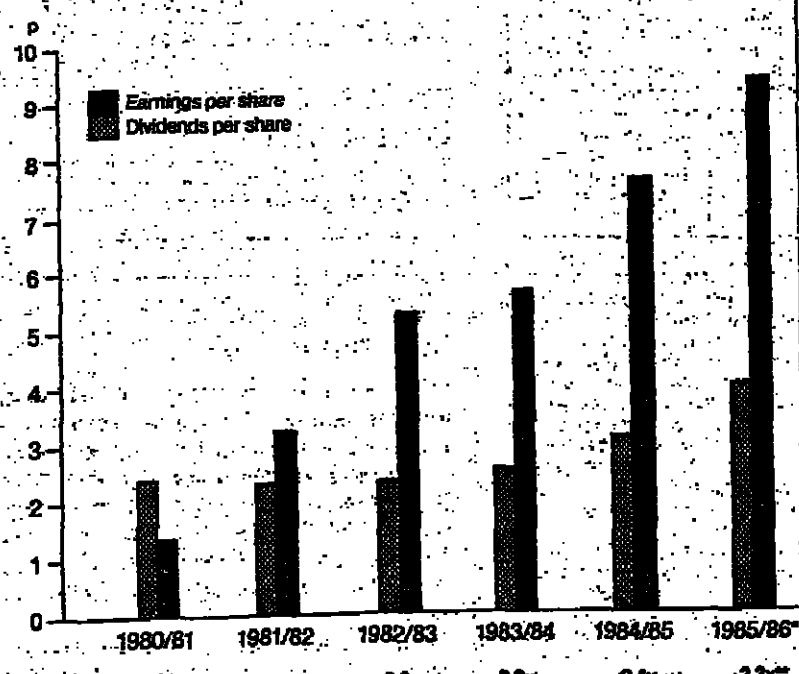
None of which is to say that all big public sector set pieces will be fought through. Confronted by economic reality, privatisation and a cool management, the post office union backed off. So did civil servants, exorcised by the ballot box. Railway workers, on the other hand, played to a draw. They persuaded British Rail to give ground. They got their "young rate" settlement and, yet again, BR abandoned any attempt to enforce productivity concessions negotiated and paid for years ago. Meanwhile, teachers bashed on as if they had never heard of the decline and fall of the Scargill empire.

Mrs Thatcher too was right in part. There are relatively few difficulties in the private sector just now. But that is a measure of two things, a result of two distinct features. With four million unemployed and bankruptcies at a record level there is an understandable inclination to keep your heads down and your noses clean. On the other hand, wage settlements in the private sector are running at twice the level of those in public service. They are approximately one third above the rate of inflation. So an uneasy mix of fear of the dole queue and buying pay packets is keeping manufacturing industry in order. There can be precious little stability and little satisfaction for the Prime Minister or for Brother Basnett in such a situation.

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Earnings per share	43.9p	43.0p
Total dividend per share	11.8p	11.0p
Shareholders funds	£875.2m	£782.3m

Sales and trading profit by geographical area

	Sales		Trading Profit	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
	£m	£m	£m	£m
United Kingdom	819	823	54.9	70.5
Canada	208	172	24.6	20.0
USA	251	173	35.3	17.3
Australia	227	190	17.1	14.5
Others	95	99	10.2	10.5
	1,600	1,457	142.1	132.8

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The Annual Report for the year to 31st December 1984 of Hawker Siddeley Group PLC will be posted to shareholders on 10th May 1985.

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Re-advertisement. Previous applicants need not reapply. Please quote Ref U318

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The successful applicant would have 3-5 years' production, copywriting and proofreading experience in display printing or exhibition work.

Salary up to £10,000 p.a. depending on experience.

Write for an application form from: Simon Scott-Taylor, Fitch & Co., 5 Hammersmith Place, London W6 7DF.

WALL COVERINGS DESIGNER/STYLIST

Ashley Wall Coverings New Zealand Ltd require an experienced

DESIGNER/STYLIST for their Wellington based studio.

Salary would be commensurate with experience.

Please apply in writing to: Taylor Made Agency, Odgers, Newcastle Road, Smallwood, Sandbach, Cheshire.

Apply in writing to: Horst Faas, A.P., 12 Norwich Street, London EC4A 1BP.

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Apply in writing to: Horst Faas, A.P., 12 Norwich Street, London EC4A 1BP.

SOUTH WEST ARTS

The largest of the Regional Arts Associations, South West Arts, is a funding and strategic planning agency covering Avon, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset (except Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch), Gloucestershire and Somerset.

We need:

SPONSORSHIP/ MARKETING DIRECTOR

to develop private sector support and other marketing strategies for arts organisations in the Region. This is a new post and there is a great potential as well as urgent need for the development of partnerships with all private sector sources of funding for the arts in the Region. Based in Bristol.

Salary: negotiable but not less than £10,500.

MUSIC OFFICER

to develop South West Arts' work in supporting music activity, and to maintain close working relationships with regional and national agencies. Based in Exeter.

Salary: starting at £8,500.

Each post carries important financial, administrative and consultative responsibilities requiring experience. Removal expenses and car purchase assistance available (you must be able to drive).

For details and application form write in confidence to:

Director
South West Arts
Broadchurch Place
Gandy Street
Exeter EX4 3LS

SOUTH WEST ARTS

Press & Information Manager

Edinburgh based

c.£17,000

Our client is a national food organisation, serving the interests of both the industry and the consumer. Its activities generate a significant demand for information, particularly from the media, government, educational establishments and consumer interest groups.

The priority task will be to take the initiative in developing an effective press relations and public information strategy. This will include promoting positive editorial coverage in all sections of the media, providing public relations guidance to sectors of the industry; co-ordinating P.R. programmes and briefings; and preparing press releases and publicity material. The post will carry managerial responsibility for a department currently employing nine support staff.

A journalistic training and background in the national press or broadcasting should be combined with at least five years experience of initiating and managing public relations campaigns. Comprehensive knowledge of all sections of the media is essential and previous work in a large industrial organisation or government agency will be preferred. An attractive range of benefits will include assistance with relocation where appropriate. Please write — in confidence — to Michael F. Lawrence, Ref: C67540.

This appointment is open to men and women.

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MANAGEMENT SELECTION

Royal Signals Museum Blandford, Dorset

Curator

...to be responsible, under the Deputy

Director, for the day to day running of

the museum including renovation and

maintenance of all exhibits including radio,

terminal equipment, line and visual items,

communication vehicles, uniforms and

clothing and general military interest items;

identification of exhibits and historical

research; conducting visitors around the

museum; assisting with students and other

enquiries; liaison with the School of Signals

on general maintenance of the museum

building and fittings, and maintaining the

accounting system.

You must be familiar with the work

of the Royal Signals Corps and have a sound

knowledge of radio and communications

equipment. You must have, or be prepared

to acquire, a knowledge of the general history

of Army communications equipment in order

to give talks and lectures on the subject to

a wide audience. Knowledge of accounting

procedures and staff management experience

would be advantageous.

Salary: (under review) as Curator Grade F

£6015 — £8490. Starting salary according to

qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form

(to be returned by 17 May 1985) write to:

Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link,

Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone

Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service

operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G(14)382.

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Rapid and sustained expansion is creating fresh

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Excellent rewards and prospects of promotion.

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Managing Director, Hi-Tech Communications Ltd,

302 Pentonville Road, London, N1.

HI-TECH COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

DEPUTY NEWS EDITOR (FUTURES) — THAMES NEWS

Thames News is proud of its news-gathering and the Futures Desk plays a key part in the drive to find and deliver the goods.

This job calls for a sharp news sense and organisational skill. The successful applicant, initially responsible to the News Editor, will head a team digging out a range of news stories for future use. Selected stories are pursued further under his or her direction.

News desk experience is essential, with the ability to visualise the end-product and solve problems to achieve it.

We welcome all applications regardless of sex, ethnic origin and marital status.

Please send a full CV, to arrive no later than Friday 26 April 1985, to:



Peter Fiske,
Senior Personnel Officer,
Thames Television Limited,
306-316 Euston Road,
London NW1 3BB.

COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL

COVENTRY CENTRE FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

School of Theatre Studies

Lecturer I in Technical Theatre Skills and Stage Management

required from September 1985 to work within an already established Theatre School and to develop a one-year full-time technical course. Qualifications: a successful candidate will be fully conversant with all technical aspects of Theatre and will have completed a recognised course of technical training. He or she will also be aware of contemporary theatre practice and convention.

Teaching qualifications or experience would be an advantage.

Salary: £5,910 — £10,512 per annum (under review)

Application form and further particulars available from the Director,

Coventry Centre for the Performing Arts, Leamington Avenue, Coventry CV3 6SH.

Telephone 0203 418668.

To be returned by Monday, 29th April, 1985.

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MARKETING OPPORTUNITY BUSINESS INFORMATION

City based business information company has a vacancy for a person experienced in direct marketing techniques to take responsibility for the promotion of a successful range of financial publications.

Applicants should be 23+, educated to degree level, energetic and self-motivated.

Salary negotiable according to experience.

If you feel you have the drive and ambition to take on this challenging position, then write with full details to:

Gareth Evans
ICC Information Group Limited
25-42 Banner Street, London EC1

SECRETARY London SW10

You will need to use your initiative and secretarial skills to the full, working for the Manager of our Rights Department.

It is a very busy and exciting area of publishing and this position calls for good shorthand and fast, accurate typing as well as organising skills.

Apart from job satisfaction your rewards will be a competitive salary and twice yearly bonus plus travel supplement and £1.05 per day Lunch Vouchers.

Please write, giving full details of qualifications and experience to:

Jeni Latham, Personnel Manager,
Penguin Books Limited,
Bath Road,
Hammondsworth,
Middlesex UB8 3DA.



PENGUIN BOOKS LIMITED

NOTTING HILL HOUSING TRUST TEAM SECRETARY

We are looking for a new Team Secretary for our Ealing and Hounslow offices, based in Acton. This is a demanding job which requires a number of skills: as well as normal secretarial work you will be dealing with most of our reception duties including both telephone and personal inquiries and also be responsible for helping new tenants to cope with the business of moving.

There are six of us in total and we work closely together as a team. If you want to join us you will need a high standard of secretarial ability and be able to deal with a large volume of inquiries efficiently and pleasantly. This calls for a lot of patience and a sense of humour.

The salary will be on the scale £2,367 to £3,209 p.a. If you feel you have the right experience and would like further information and an application form, please contact Jenny White at our central office at 28 Paddenswick Road, London W8 0UB. Tel. 01-741 1570. Closing date April 26.

JUNIOR SECRETARY IN MANAGEMENT OFFICE

THE GUARDIAN

We are looking for a secretary with very good speeds (minimum 110/80 shorthand/typing) who has at least one year's experience, preferably at senior management level. You will be employed to assist the secretary to the Chairman and Managing Director, should be capable of dealing with people at all levels and have an impeccable telephone manner. Duties will be wide-ranging; word processor experience is useful, and the quality of your work will need to be of the highest standard. The post is vacant now and you should write, enclosing a c.v. to:

Miss M. Coffingborn, Personnel Manager, The Guardian, 119 Farringdon Road, London EC1R 3ER.

BOOK PUBLISHING SECRETARY

We want a bright, efficient and energetic Secretary to join our busy publishing department. The work requires good organisation, fast and accurate audio typing, pleasant telephone manner—and will include maintaining review lists and liaising with the press and media.

Please apply with full c.v. to:
Rosalee Mackay, Publicity Manager,
SOUVENIR PRESS,
43 Gt. Russell Street, London WC1B 3PA.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE DISTRICT NURSING OFFICER

£7,000 to £8,821 p.a. incl.

This is an interesting and challenging post requiring good secretarial skills and the ability to perform an administrative function in a busy office. The ability to use a word processor would be desirable although not essential. The work involves liaising with the District Nursing Officer in the early specialist projects relating to patient care and computer print-outs. After job description and application form contact Miss P. A. Wilson, District Nursing Officer, Telephone: 01-728 4477.

THE CITY AND HACKNEY HEALTH AUTHORITY

DESIGN OFFICE IN ISLINGTON Secretary/RECEPTIONIST

who would enjoy becoming involved in all aspects of the day-to-day running of the studio.

Would suit second jobber, early twenties. Word processing experience useful. Phone Nidd Wolheim on 01-857 8885.

BIRKBECK COLLEGE University of London REGISTRY ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a post which is mainly secretarial with some clerical responsibilities in the Registry of the College. The person appointed will be secretary to an Assistant Registrar who will have a wide range of administrative duties including some aspects of finance. Fast and accurate typing and good shorthand are essential. Applicants should have a good educational background and relevant experience preferred.

Initial appointment on (non-term) scale £3,617-£7,082 at a point according to experience. 28 days' annual leave, annual salary review scheme, pension scheme.

Further information and application form should be sent to the Personnel Office, Birkbeck College, 125, Broad Street, London WC1R 4JH. Tel. 01-494 6622, Ext. 328.

SECRETARY/ PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT

This is a new and exciting opportunity to train for secretarial duties in a small team developing and selling new products to major retail outlets. The person appointed will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the team. The person appointed will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the team. The person appointed will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the team.

For further details contact Personnel Dept. 01-353 0000 ext. 525.

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS requires SECRETARY

An experienced Secretary is required for the office of the General Secretary/Deputy General Secretary. The person appointed will provide secretarial and administrative support in the joint office, including the preparation of correspondence and making all the necessary arrangements for the engagements and commitments of the General Secretary and Deputy General Secretary. This is an interesting and varied post which entails liaison with staff of Union departments, members of the Union, senior representatives of national and international organisations, Government departments and Members of Parliament. Secretarial qualifications of a high standard and a good general level of education are essential.

Salary £7,017 to £7,888 (inclusive of London Allowance). Appointment normally to commence on minimum of scale £1.05 per day L.V., 4 weeks' annual leave plus generous public holidays, 34 1/2 hour week (flexitime). The office is situated between Kings Cross and Euston Station.

Written applications should be submitted to: Kay Thompson, National Union of Teachers, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London WC1H 9BD, by 28th April, 1985.

OUR TOP TEMPORARIES ARE EARNING £10,500 PER ANNUM.

Skills 100/60, Central London. For more information contact Victoria Martin now on 01-499 9175.



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Unusual scope for involvement for Secretary with good skills, advertising experience and a sense of humour!

ADVERTISING—W1—£5,000
Be involved in large account, use initiative and see skills.

TOP ACCOUNT GROUP—£5,000
Use initiative and see skills. Be involved with new business and assist.

SECOND JOBBING—TV PRODUCTION—£5,000-£7,000
Must have good typing, personality, enjoy variety and fun!

PA/FRENCH—C11—£5,000
MARKETING/ADVERTISING—£5,000
Use initiative, see skills, be responsible and involved.

LEISURE & PLEASURE—£5,000
Must enjoy change and variety. Use see skills and flair.

PUBLIC—£5,000
Unusual involvement! Must have see skills and initiative.

POLITICS/PR—£5,000
PROPERTY (LONDON SEC)—£5,000

TEMPS—We have a variety of long or short-term assignments. Please telephone Caroline Price or Judith Franks on 01-493 6485 or 4 Blackhall Street, London W1

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SECRETARY TO PERSONNEL OFFICE

The London School of Economics, part of the University of London, is seeking to appoint an experienced secretary to work in our busy and friendly Personnel Office. The person appointed will be expected to undertake a variety of duties concerning personnel and staffing. This will involve a considerable amount of contact with members of staff at all levels and with members of the public.

The successful candidate will be both a fast and accurate typist, be prepared to work as part of a team and be able to deal with people. He/she will preferably have accurate shorthand and previous personnel experience would be an advantage.

The salary will not be less than £8,617 on a scale to £7,643 per annum plus generous holidays, attractive pension scheme, social and catering facilities on site.

If interested please ring the Personnel Office on 01-404 4769 for an application form and further details, or write to London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE.

COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATOR AND SECRETARY

£7,000
Wanted by publishing group to organise and take minutes of committee meetings. Understanding job. Ability to work on own initiative. Shorthand, essential.

EW. 190, THE GUARDIAN

PERSONNEL SECRETARY/ ASSISTANT

£5,600 - £7,700
An experienced Assistant is required to join a small yet busy Personnel Office. The work is varied and involves all aspects of personnel administration for approximately 300 staff.

Applicants must have a sense of humour, be well organised, accurate, and have the ability to work with a wide range of people. Shorthand is not essential.

Please write with curriculum vitae to: Vicki Farrah, Assistant Personnel Officer, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7HT, or phone 01-498 8836 ext. 430.

Closing date 24th April, 1985.

ART & DESIGN PUBLISHING

Young, ambitious A&D Director needs Secretary (50+ typing) to help him liaise with clients and to keep his desk out of disarray.

LONDON TOWN
STAFF BUREAU

01-836 1994

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Appear in
The Guardian
on Wednesdays

BOOK-KEEPER REHEARSAL STUDIOS W1

Book-keeper to trial balance. Happy with computers. Self-starter. Good salary.

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Personal Secretary Salary up to £8,500

London Docklands Development Corporation is making rapid progress with its primary task of the permanent regeneration of a significant area of London's Docklands.

One of the major themes of this regeneration is new technology and as a consequence the Corporation utilises aspects of new technology in its own work.

A High Technology Team is being set up and it will undertake a series of initiatives in the fields of education, training and development.

The Corporation is seeking to appoint an experienced Secretary

to the Technology Director. Candidates should have good secretarial skills including shorthand; a knowledge of word processing would be useful.

In addition, an ability to provide administrative support is required to help establish the Team in the early weeks.

Candidates should write to me for an application form:-
David Lowman, Personnel Manager, London Docklands Development Corporation, West India House, Millwall Dock, London, E14 9TJ.

We intend to start reviewing applications on May 7, 1985.



CONCEPTS INTO ACTION

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Are you the only one that fully appreciates your talents? Shouldn't you be working in an environment where your skills are fully used - and appreciated? Where you have an opportunity to develop and progress?

We agree! Contact us today to find out more about the benefits of being a Manpower temporary.

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TEMPORARY SERVICES 24 hour answering service

University of London PERSONNEL SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT

£5,768 to £6,795

Two recruitment officers require an Assistant to support them with the recruitment of permanent and temporary clerical and secretarial staff. Duties include the maintenance of personnel files, computer input, typing letters of appointment, resignations, promotions, etc. helping with the recruitment of staff by interviewing queries by telephone and in person from potential applicants.

Preferred age 20-24. Minimum typing speeds 50 wpm. Must have one year's secretarial experience. Benefits include annual salary increment, nearly six weeks' holiday, inclusive of public holidays, and many social facilities.

For an informal discussion contact Barbara Lessor on ext. 3253 or Cathal Blomdon on ext. 3251.

Further details and application form from the Personnel Office, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU. Telephone 01-495 8888, ext. 397. Closing date for applications April 20, 1985.

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL THEATRICAL AGENCY

requires mature (35-45)

to greet visitors and work 'Regent' switchboard in small but busy London offices.

Typing essential. Applicants should be well spoken, presentable and sociable.

Would suit person returning to work after a break. Salary negotiable. Hours 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Apply with full c.v. to:
EW 187 THE GUARDIAN

SECRETARY

The Economist Publications Ltd. requires a Secretary for one of its busy growing departments. Requirements include excellent shorthand and good organisational and administrative skills. The ability to work under pressure and at least 2 years' relevant experience is required. Word processing training will be given, in addition to LVs and other company benefits. Salary £7,750.

Please apply in writing including cv and names of 2 referees to:
Ms Helen Horne, Executive Assistant,
The Economist Publications Limited,
10 Duka Street,
London W1A 3DG

The Economist
PUBLICATIONS

SECRETARY/P.A.

Good secretarial skills and confident manner essential. Duties cover the entire administration of our small graphic and fashion consultancy, including general liaison with clients, job costing, typing invoices, letters, etc.

This position requires efficient typing, general organisational skills and enthusiasm and ability to cope under pressure. Non-smoker, 25-plus, and good salary.

Tel: 01-402 5662

THIRD WORLD £7,700

Join this charitable organisation providing information and advice to Third World countries. You'll enjoy a variety of secretarial and administrative duties. Knowledge of French would be useful. 20/50 skills needed.

For further details telephone 01-332 8121, Ext. 4154.

Formal applications with curriculum vitae should be sent to: The Third World Secretariat, The Cardiothoracic Institute, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London SW3 6NP.

NATIONAL POETRY SECRETARIAT SECRETARY/ ASSISTANT

The N.P.S. Director needs an assistant for nine months from 1 June.

Fast accurate typing and confidence with figures essential. Further details from:

Director / National Poetry Secretariat, 2222 Holborn, London EC1N 2JD.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Is your future in the stars—or in the Guardian? If you're working in science or technology, read 'Futures' in The Guardian every Thursday. Your next job could be in it.

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GUARDIAN**

PERSONAL ASSISTANT LEGAL AID

The Legal Services Officer requires a hard-working Secretary whose duties will include audio typing of general correspondence, minutes and reports, dealing with telephone enquiries from the public and requests for Legal Aid literature, maintaining distribution lists and other tasks which may be delegated from time to time.

The successful applicant will be a fast, accurate typist (min. 40 w.p.m.), well organised and efficient. Ability to operate a Wangwriter word processor, or willingness to learn, is essential.

Salary in a range £3,600 to £7,350 p.a. (including London Weighting), 23 days' annual leave, staff restaurant facilities and season ticket loan scheme.

Applications giving full details of experience, qualifications and age to:

Personnel Officer, Legal Aid, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.

GRAPHIC DESIGN Receptionist/Typist

£3,000
Charming, efficient, experienced Receptionist/Typist who won't mind "making-in" when necessary. Friendly, helpful, people to work with.

ENTERTAINING LAWYERS
PA for MD
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Leading lawyer handling the affairs of major film stars, film producers, pop stars and writers. Needs a thoroughly professional, efficient, hard-working, and capable with a totally demanding work schedule. Lushurious office.

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Outfinders
25 BRIDGE STREET, W1
TEL: 01-493 3121

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL HEAD OF DEPARTMENT'S SECRETARY (CLINICAL)

required for Department of Communicable Diseases. Excellent shorthand, typing and secretarial skills and a sound knowledge of medical terminology essential.

A qualified Medical Secretary preferred. Word-processor experience desirable though training will be given. Initial salary expected to be £3,450 p.a. in the scale £3,384-£7,451 plus 2000 hrs London Allowance.

Further details and application form available from the Personnel Office, St. George's Hospital, Cranmer Terrace, London SW17 0RE (tel: 01-472 1255 ext. 4873). Early individual interviews will be arranged for well-qualified applicants.

SKIN CARE CO.
P.A./SEC
c. £3,000

Sales Director of French Beauty Co. needs efficient P.A. with SH/T who can run the office during his many absences. Constant liaison with beauty consultants.

Lively working atmosphere. Call SUSAN HAMILTON PERSONNEL.

23 St Georges Street, London W.1. Tel. 01-493 5400

PUBLISHING SECRETARIES

Two experienced Secretaries required for combined Sales and Publicity Departments of academic book publishing company. Good secretarial skills, excellent knowledge of word processing and sales experience essential. A sense of humour and the ability to work under pressure are vital. Please apply in the first instance with full cv to: Rose Ingle, Recruitment & Staffing, 14 Lansdowne Square, London W2D 1TH.

Apply with cv to: Rosalind Stevens & Co., 41 Princes Street, London W1R 0PL.

PLAYWRIGHTS AGENT
requires formerly trained
SECRETARY

Experienced (Shorthand/Typing) and a level of English. Salary up to £7,000. Starting salary £5,500.

Apply with cv to: Rosalind Stevens & Co., 41 Princes Street, London W1R 0PL.

SECRETARY

No agency

SECRETARY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy—the trade union, professional and educational body for the UK's 22,000 Chartered Physiotherapists—needs a secretary to join the Industrial Relations Department.

This is a post in a busy department and the person appointed will be expected to become involved in all aspects of the work of the IR Department. A flexible approach and the ability to work under pressure are essential. Good secretarial skills (including audio work) and experience are required.

Salary including London Weighting allowance, will be on a scale from £7,009 to £8,621 with annual increments on 1 April.

A job description and application form can be obtained from The Industrial Relations Department, The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, 14 Bedford Row, London WC1 4ED. Tel: 01-242 1941, Ext. 221.

Completed application forms should be returned to the IR Department by 6 May 1985

ASSISTANT TO PERSONNEL MANAGER

From £9252 per annum

An Assistant to the Personnel Manager is required to take charge of the administration of recruitment and selection personnel records and statistics, etc. This post would suit someone seeking a career in personnel management and/or experience working with a micro-computer. Training will be given. Good typing skills are required. Benefits include 4 weeks' holiday and company pension scheme.

Application form and job brief from:

Pat George, Church Housing Association Ltd., Welford House, 112A Shirland Road, London W9 2BT. Tel: 01-289 2241

ART DEPARTMENT Secretary/Assistant

A Secretary is required to work for one of the Council's Exhibition Organisations and to assist with the preparation of exhibitions for the Regional Touring Programme. This organisation has the best arranged exhibitions by David Bailey, Anthony Caro and Bridget Riley amongst others. This is a busy and responsible job which would appeal to someone with an interest in the visual arts. Excellent shorthand and typing skills and an ability to work under pressure are essential.

Salary according to experience, but on a scale £5,020 — £7,358 per annum (under review).

For an application form and job description, contact the Personnel Section, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU. Tel: 01-829 9485, Ext. 256. Closing date for receipt of applications: 29th April, 1985.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Arts Council
OF GREAT BRITAIN

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL UNIVERSITY OF LONDON DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARY HISTOPATHOLOGY

A secretary with initiative, some experience and good secretarial skills is required to act as secretary to the newly appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Histopathology, Professor T. J. Chambers. He will be taking up his appointment in August and we have to find a secretary to start work as soon as possible to set up the office and prepare for his arrival.

Salary in the range of £3,617 - £3,864 depending on experience and qualifications. 5 weeks holiday plus public holidays. Application form from the Personnel Office, St. George's Hospital Medical School, Cranmer Terrace, Tooting, London SW17 0RE (tel: 01-472 1255 ext. 4873).

Closing date 9 May 1985.

HELP!

We need cheering up, because our bright, intelligent French speaking, word processing secretary is leaving to get married. If you think you could replace her (French is useful, but not essential—ditto with prior experience on the computer) and make us smile again, please phone Brook Rowan Group (the name of our international architectural practice in Hampstead) at (01) 435 9565. Hurry!

NORTH SEA OIL C. £10,000—Immediate Start A SECRETARY

Shorthand and audio with good W.P. experience is required to act as a secretary to a busy executive in the oil industry. It is a very new technology and offers an exciting career. If you are interested please apply to: The Oil Industry Recruitment Centre, 114 St. Paul's Church, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-493 1144 (9 to 5 p.m.). The hourly rate is £10.00 per hour plus £1.00 per annum.

Thames
Employment Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT

£5,760-£6,800
As part of new initiatives, a secretary is required to assist academic members of staff concerned with research and training programmes on the health of the elderly, and with the development of a continuing education programme in community medicine.

Knowledge of word processing is desirable. The appointment will initially be for one year. Please write with full curriculum vitae to the Assistant Personnel Officer, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7HT, quoting reference 622. Closing date 24th April, 1985.

ARCHITECTURAL STAFF

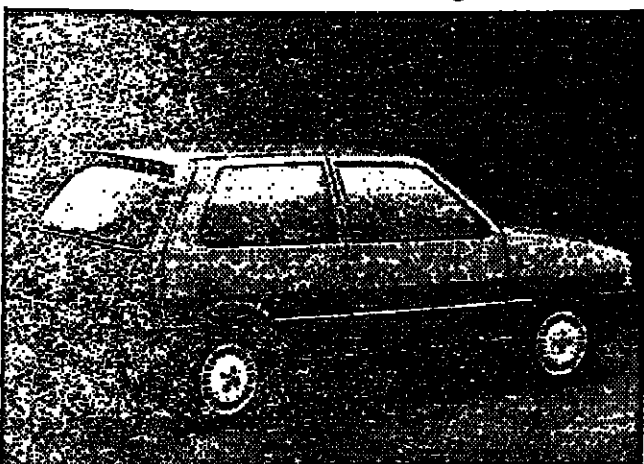
Do you have a minimum typing speed of 50 wpm? Are you flexible, jolly, and willing to make it? Are you interested in working for architects in an informal atmosphere?

If so, please contact 01 734 0332, AMBA, for part and temp work.

SECRETARY/ ASSISTANT

with film production experience required for busy West End office. Teletype operator and accurate shorthand essential. Please send cv to:

A discreetly understated 120 mph



The Fiat Uno - now turbocharged

Fiat's latest addition to the Uno range is even more discreetly understated. Fatter tyres, bright wheel trims, a spoiler around the rear hatch that eases some of the angularity of the basic version. And the addition of the currently magic word "Turbo".

Turbocharging an entirely new 1300 cc engine has wrought an entirely new image of a car that has been highly successful - one million sold in just over two years - but squarely and sensibly aimed at the solid family hatchback market. Not any more.

The Uno Turbo, with its 105 bhp and maximum speed of more than two miles a minute, is well set to take on all those cars that sport the GTI logo

either on the boot or the bonnet. The car has also benefited from coming a little late against its opposition. This is no boy racer, howling for effect, but an extremely quiet, easily managed vehicle - with a great deal of potential lurking under the hood.

It retains all the benefits of the standard Uno range - good visibility, easy rear access, fold-down back seat, and adequate luggage capacity - but adds vivid performance with uprated braking to cope.

It is one home in Britain in late July and the price is not likely to be more than a whisker from the car it has squarely in its sights, the Peugeot 205 GTI at somewhere about £5,900 it is going to be quite a battle.

R.H.

No car now for the impecunious

AS MORE and more super-cars come on the market capable of cruising at 150 mph and hardly slowing for the corners, telling you in their own words without prompting when they need an oil change, I am more and more convinced that our car-makers are a little wide of the mark in providing what the man-in-the-street wants in the way of a motorcar.

True, the makers of these exotic machines know that they will make a relatively small number and that there are enough rich customers to buy them, but however enjoyable they may be they are not contributing much to the transport scene worldwide. The motorcar has been with us for close on 100 years, yet there have been few attempts really to seek out the marginal motorist and give him what he can afford.

Only two machines, the Model T Ford and the Volkswagen Beetle, have sold in vast numbers - more than 15,000,000 apiece - and this because they were on the market for a very long time. The Mini, which should have been the People's Car, has been on the market for more than 25 years but has not notched up anything like this sales figure, and is now fading.

Nothing, says George Bishop, has tempted the working classes to adopt the motorcar since the Model T Ford and the VW Beetle

going ahead, although they tell us anything about its progress. Apart from this Peugeot-Talbot sell the old Avenger in kit form to Iran when they are not at war with their neighbours, but this again is a relatively expensive machine.

Then again, Fiat and Renault to Russia where private cars must be slowly infiltrating, and the British Reliant company is producing cars in Turkey, Greece, and Israel, but in small numbers. Reliant incidentally produced a four-wheel car, the Kitten, which I thought would sell in large numbers with its simple Austin Seven type engine, but it did not take off. Their three-wheel car, the Kitten, was sold in large numbers but it was not the Kitten, an example of which I ran myself for some time, never hit the jackpot. Perhaps it was too dear.

I think the answer to all these questions lies in politics rather than economics, or perhaps a combination of the two. The motor manufacturer needs a steady market for their second-hand cars so that those who are selling them can buy new ones, so perhaps they see the second-hand car as the solution to the poor man's motorcar, which enables them to forget all about making the poor man's car and get on with making profits on more expensive models. There is not much under £4,000 new in this country nowadays, and this is way above the budget of marginal motorists.

One of the country's best-selling cars, the Mini, can still buy a "good runner" for £500, but this is not much when it costs £200 to tax and insure the thing for the road, and it is a car that needs repairs as well as being expensive. Incidentally, the Mini test certificate can be had for much less than the £10 which it costs to set the price at in country areas, and it is the car that the garage man to make a living.

The French have an excellent idea in cutting the cost of the equivalent of the road fund licence as the car gets older, until in the end it is free of tax altogether. I think it is an idea we should copy, but in this country the old car clubs, many of whose members are millionaires, classic car clubs, and the like, are against each other for fun, are opposed to this on the grounds that it might bring limitations on use, to so many

outings a year. But £100 to these people is the price of a good lunch or a box of big cigars, not the king's ransom that it is to the marginal motorist.

No government so far has thought of offering a free road tax to old age pensioners, which seems a sound idea. Finding the cost of a tank of petrol at £20 or so is bad enough, but finding £100 for the annual licence is a real headache. I thought the chief of the Automobile Association had a damn cheek to say, without a poll of its members, that the AA did not want the Road Fund licence abolished. I'll bet that 99 per cent of its members would love to see it abolished.

The diesel car does not offer an alternative to the petrol motorist because (a) the oil companies have now hiked the price up to much the same as that of petrol, and (b) the cars are all too expensive for the poor driver, and no one has thought of producing a basic diesel car. They are all very much up the market.

The only exception is the Land-Rover, but this commands an exorbitant amount of money even when 20 years old, and I am told that the company has a plan to produce a car with a cylinder-head problem. The hard-up car buyer now has a recent hazard to meet, and that is finding the window in the market between new cars which are too expensive and old cars which have become vintage, or veteran, or classic and are also too expensive as toys for the rich.

He must probably look for a car aged about 10, which is too young to be valuable but might still provide good transport with cheap spares. But this car is 20 years old and it is not complete with planning and new building and everyone owning new cars, but they seem to have made a comeback as vehicle dismantlers and are nowadays respectable and much dearer as a source of spares.

The Ford Motor Company has been in trouble for overpricing its spares and forbidding other people to make what used to be called "pattern spares", which were unauthorised copies of the makers' parts, but much cheaper. At one time they had a dubious

reputation, and recently Fiat had a problem with bogus spares bearing their name, but Quinton Hazzell who were once not thought respectable as makers of pattern spares, and it all thoroughly kosher, and now all the makers produce each other's spares. Ford's defence is that they invest a lot of money in designing the parts and are therefore entitled to keep their patents and shut out other people, but this is no longer acceptable under modern law.

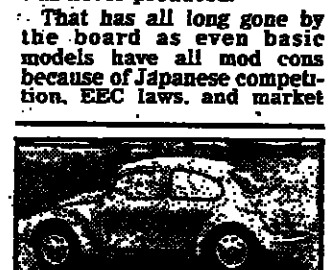
Organising cheap motoring is a hard row to hoe, but Beetles are still being made in Brazil and Morris Minors being revitalised in Bath. If you drive one of these vehicles today, though, they are not complete with planning and new building and everyone owning new cars, but they seem to have made a comeback as vehicle dismantlers and are nowadays respectable and much dearer as a source of spares.

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The People's Car sold 15 million - but only because it had been around for a very long time

forces, and one can hardly imagine a person buying a car with no complete history, or windscreen wiper for the passenger (it used to be an extra).

Does anyone now set out with the thought that they might not complete their journey because of breakdown? Unlikely, I would think, although very large numbers do in fact break down, usually due to lack of maintenance.

But then if you are a marginal motorist with no pennies to spare there is not always much choice in these matters. I once put this point of view to a well-to-do friend who said, "If I was a professional man I must keep my appointments," and in order to do so he was prepared to put up with taking his car 50 or more miles to the service station each and every time. It never occurred to him to do anything else. That's how the other half lives.

ATHLETICS

Stephen Bierley switched on to coverage, ITV-style

A show set for long run

JUST after the exciting news that next Saturday's tag wrestling would feature none other than Stan Humphrey, ITV launched its exclusive coverage of athletics to Britain. Not in an Olympic stadium, mind you, or some far-flung international track, but at good old Battersea Park.

This was the Race Kers AAA 10-kilometre road race and, as Dickie Davies would have it, "an important event."

Over on BBC the Hurricane had snuggled away his first red: down at the farm park Eamonn Martin's face was turning the colour of a fire engine as he battled against a just Martin who was in trouble. The cameraman tracking the runners from the back of a lorry appeared to be suffering a terminal case of delirium tremens, while the helicopter, after one merciful brief aerial shot, went AWOL.

John Davies, ITV's new director of athletic programmes, who spent much of last year in Devon and around the world, has found a real sport. But the lads in the commentary seats, confronted with twitching pictures, kept rock steady.

His most stubborn opponent, Neil Adams, was predictably Martin McSorley, a world junior silver medalist, whom Adams

W. J. Weatherby in New York on the world middleweight championship

Hearns aims to ring in Hagler division bell

BOXING

THE HAGLER-HEARNS fight in Las Vegas tonight has created such extraordinary excitement that the record American crowds are expected to watch it on closed circuit TV, and both fighters will share over 12 million dollars.

The reason for all the excitement is made clear by the even better: the professional gamblers see no real favourite. For once, a championship fight is between equals with the result uncertain. Even boxing experts are evenly divided.

Veteran trainer Eddie Futch, for example, who works with heavyweight champion Larry Holmes, picks Thomas Hearns. So does Michael Spinks, the undisputed light-heavyweight champion, who may fight the winner. Harold Weston Jr., matchmaker for New York's Madison Square Garden, chooses Marvin Hagler, and so does Roberto Duran, who lost to both fighters.

There is also disagreement as to how the fight will be won. The Hearns fans see either a very quick knock-out or a win on points. The Hagler selectors see him wearing Hearns down in the later rounds.

Hearns is six feet two inches whereas Hagler is only five feet nine ins. At a

verbal sparring session on Friday for a final publicity boost, Hearns called Hagler a "midget," and Hagler retorted by describing Hearns as a "freak" who should be playing basketball.

Both men claim to dislike each other intensely and predict knock-outs, but as both say they want to be Hollywood actors when they retire from boxing, this may just be a demonstration of their acting ability for the sake of the box office as well as psyching each other out.

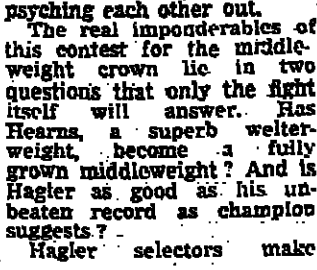
The real impossibility of this contest for the middleweight crown lies in two questions that only the fight itself will answer. Has Hearns, a superb welterweight, become a fully grown middleweight? And is Hagler as good as his unbeaten record as champion suggests?

Hagler selectors make

much of Hearns' defeat by Sugar Ray Leonard in 1981, pointing out that Hagler punched harder than Leonard, but Hagler was ahead on points when the referee stopped that fight, was still on his feet, and insisted he could continue. He proved he could take punishment and has a great champion's will to win. Deposed of a two-time world champion, Leonard's retirement, he believes a convincing win over Hagler will wipe out the memory of that bitter, solitary defeat.

Hagler is a southpaw, which could upset Hearns, who has only once fought a southpaw, but has been training with Steve McCrory, a southpaw expert. One worry is Hearns' right hand, which is a knockout punch. Hagler's shaved head is a real danger. But many of the Hearns fans see the "hit" man "not knocking out Marvin Hagler, but out-boxing him over 12 rounds. It is too easy to overlook Hearns' ring skill and hand speed in his record of quick knock-outs.

It comes down to a fight between a naturally stronger and more experienced man and a man who has never been beaten as champion, and a brilliant, hard punching boxer who considers he has been reborn since the Leonard defeat. We know what Hagler can do against middleweights, and we are not sure what Hearns can do at 147 lbs. Hagler at 147 is capable of this fight.



DURAN: Picks Hagler

Benjamin Raphael at Crystal Palace

Adams keeps tight hold on Open title

JUDO

Neil Adams was never flustered in winning his eighth title at the TSB British Open Championships at Crystal Palace on Saturday. Consistently careful and occasionally inspired, Adams showed why he remains favourite to retain his European high-middleweight title next month. A fortnight ago he defeated Frank Wieneke, the West German who had upset him in the LA Games final, and clearly has the ability to continue his run of success.

His most stubborn opponent on Saturday was predictably Martin McSorley, a world junior silver medalist, whom Adams

met in the semi-final. McSorley might have fought with more determination, and seemed close to losing on a decision. Although neither fighter scored a knock-out, Adams dominated the tempo and unquestionably deserved the decision.

In the final, Per Kjellin of Sweden was obstructed for the first three minutes, but then Adams lured him to the mat, and as the pair rolled on top of each other, Adams got a decisive grip and held down his opponent for the necessary 30 seconds.

Britain's other two Olympic medalists - lightweight Kenneth Brown and bantamweight Neil Eckerley - enjoyed varying fortunes. Brown looked so splendidly versatile that the former British team manager, Tony McConnell, was offering £10 bets that Brown will become world champion. In the final he secured a submission from Didier Bredart of Belgium with a skilfully-nasty arm lock.

Eckerley only resumed training in January after breaking his foot in the European junior championships. Nevertheless, he has shown good form this year, winning the Belgian Open and taking second place in the West German Open. But in Saturday's final he was knocked down with a fluent left-shoulder throw by Fred Bradley of Yorkshire, and never succeeded in recovering the deficit.



ADAMS: Dominant

SWIMMING

Brian Crowther

Britain by a long way

British swimmers had a gentle introduction to the long-course season when they defeated Sweden by 220 points in the 140 in the Yorkshire Bank International at Blackpool on Saturday, finishing first in 20 of the 30 events.

Such one-sided matches are rare internationally, and even on this occasion, the British brought in under-16 swimmers, and British first-time swimming captain, Brian Crowther, made the most of his opportunity to shine.

The National Swimming Federation also has a duty to provide testing opportunities for other swimmers, and the European Championships, which are being held in Montreal next week, are a search of competitive reality for the Canada Cup meeting.

One of those making the most of the opportunity was Adrian Moorhouse of Leeds, who completed a breaststroke double on Saturday. He produced an impressive finish in the 200 metres, snatching the race from his sub-mate Murray Buswell, who finished 500th of a second behind him in 3min 20.88sec. These were among the 10 performances producing qualifying times for Britain's European Championship team.

Want a cheap, simple car? But even the 2CV costs about £3,000

The only attempt to saturate the market among what used to be called the working classes and woo them away from the motorcar and sidecar was made between the wars by Ford, Austin, and Morris, when a new car could be bought for £100. Yet if the motorcar could be sold in Russia, China, and Africa on a basic scale we could multiply present sales figures by perhaps 1,000.

So why does nobody bother? You might say that if my thesis is correct and The People want a cheap, simple car why does not the Citroen 2CV, a pre-war design still on the market, sell in millions? Quite simply because it is too expensive at approximately £3,000, although it has all the other virtues, apart from brakes which are expensive to maintain, or were before very recent modifications.

General Motors announced a project to produce a simple, basic pickup-type vehicle in Third World countries, and presumably this is

NEW CARS AT 1983 PRICES

BRITISH LEYLAND

Mini 1.0	£2,110
Mini 1.1	£2,310
Mini 1.3	£2,510
Mini 1.6	£2,710
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MERSEYSIDE PAIR TWICE STRIKE LATE IN DRAMATIC DEFOUQUEMENTS TO TWO EXCITING FA CUP SEMI-FINALS

David Lacey — Liverpool 2, Manchester United 2 (aet)

The cruel awakening

WHEN the League Against Cruel Sports have won their last battle and the unseemly and safe from pursuit by the unspeakable, their members might consider another case of ritual suffering undergone at regular intervals to provide a public entertainment.

The victims are FA Cup semi-finalists — or to be more specific FA Cup semi-finalists who see victory snatched from their grasp. The phrase "only 90 minutes from Wembley" is a football cliché and a misleading one at that. An hour-and-a-half is a lifetime when a team finds itself a few minutes or even a few seconds from the final.

At Villa Park, Luton had only to hold out for another five minutes of normal time for their season to be transformed by the defeat of Everton and a place at Wembley to mark their centenary year. But the Cup holders then drew level and won late in extra-time.

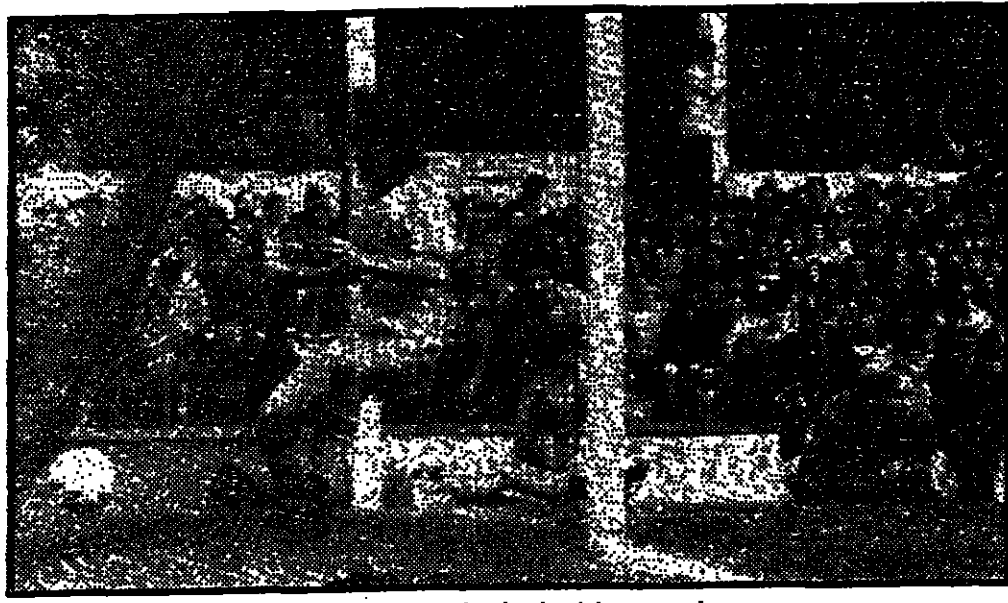
At least Luton were released from their agony on the day. The experience of Manchester United, who drew 3-2 with Liverpool at Goodison Park, will be recognised by those who remember having double nightmares. You dream that you are having a dream and wake up. But you have not and so the real awakening is a doubly shattering experience.

United led 1-0 with four minutes of normal time remaining and barely 30 seconds to go in extra-time. But first Whelan brought the scores level with a shot of rare perfection and when Walsh tapped the ball into an empty net to preserve the possibility of another all-Merseyside final. Twice United's dream of Wembley was so vivid that they could have sworn they heard the multitudinous rendering of Abide With Me.

The reality is a replay at Maine Road on Wednesday. Yet had George Courtney, who refereed the FA Cup final five years ago, turned his head at the right moment the match would have ended with a free-kick for United and Liverpool would now be contemplating the awkward probability that to win a trophy this season they would have to beat Juventus in the European Cup final.

The game was in its 120th minute when Liverpool, with Lawrenson pushed forward in a desperate attempt to break the grip of the United centre-backs, moved upfield for the last time. As they neared the opposing penalty area the linesman on the right-hand touchline, looking for an offside by Mr Courtney, his attention drawn to the play on the opposite flank, did not see him.

As the movement faltered and Liverpool momentarily lost the ball, the linesman lowered his flag. Immediately Dalglish regained pos-



NET GAIN... Walsh earns Liverpool a replay in the dying seconds

session, exchanged passes with Walsh, brushed aside a weak challenge from Strachan on the left and swung the ball over towards the far post. Rush, winning a significant ball in the air for the only time throughout the afternoon, headed back firmly. Bailey could half-stop substitute, did the rest.

The suggestion that Ron Atkinson, the United manager, was furious with the referee afterwards belongs to the Munchausen school of journalism. Atkinson was both fair and philosophical. "Unfortunately the referee was looking into the play and the linesman was behind him," he said. "We've no complaints about the referee, he had a great game. But it needed just one whistle at that point and we were at Wembley."

Certainly Liverpool would not have cavilled at a United victory. "To be quite honest they were the better side," admitted the Liverpool manager, Joe Fagan. "I'm very thankful to have another crack at the Cup. On Wednesday we'll have to get a bit more devil from most people in the team. We got away with it today."

When the clubs had met previously in an FA Cup semi-final, at Maine Road in 1979, they had produced a similar result. United going on to win the replay at Goodison. Saturday's match did not have the all-round quality of either of those encounters, largely because the strong wind made

fluent football difficult, but the timing of the goals heightened the dramatic impact.

One came away glad that Dalglish's second superb exhibition of creative football for Liverpool in four days had not been wasted. But it was less effective after McGrath, whose masterful display in the middle of the United defence deserved to see the centre-back in his first FA Cup final without further ado.

Dalglish has reached that stage in his career, and it was the same with Trevor Brooking, when the spectator can just sit back and luxuriate in his craft. But as Fagan pointed out, he will have to be there as well.

Liverpool's problem was that certain players did not respond to Dalglish as they had done in the 4-0 defeat of Panathinaikos last Wednesday. Wark and MacDonald were often anonymous, Lee was less effective after a busy, bustling first half — when he and Olsen exchanged snappy small talk like Sneyce and Grumpy — and Whelan and Dalglish alone could not always compete with United's mobile, strong and well-balanced midfield.

Moreover, McGrath repeated his domination of Rush in the League match at Anfield a fortnight earlier, which United had won to more or less end Liverpool's faint hopes of retaining the championship.

Rush went into the game with a slightly strained knee ligament but is expected to be fit for Maine Road. Fagan is also optimistic about the chances of Nicol returning to the side but Kennedy may not make it. Whatever the team, and however much extra devil they manage to inject into their play, Liverpool will hope that the grimlin in Grobbelaar's goalkeeping has a night off.

For a few minutes in the first half, Grobbelaar appeared totally unsettled by the combination of a high wind and the challenges of Stapleton, Hughes and Whiteside. As Gidman prepared to take a throw on the night the Liverpool goalkeeper raced towards him as if fancying his chances of grabbing the ball for a breakaway try. Whiteside should have scored after that.

As it was, United did not take the lead until the 69th minute when Hughes diverted Robson's shot past Grobbelaar, who had redeemed himself in the meantime with agile saves from Strachan and the young Welshman.

Liverpool's first equaliser was not dissimilar to the shot with which Whelan had beaten Bailey to score the decisive goal in the 1983 Milk Cup final, the ball perfectly placed into the top right-hand corner of the net.

United regained the lead in the first half of extra-time when Grobbelaar was deceived as Stapleton's shot took a deflection of Lawrenson, Hughes having created the chance with a typically skilful and unselfish piece of football.

"I thought 'That's it, we can all go home now'," said Fagan. But Wembley is Liverpool's second home — and Everton are threatening to set up squatters' rights.

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Patrick Barclay

Enter the man from St Pat's

THE IDEA of going into an FA Cup semi-final with two relatively inexperienced central defenders might not be the most appealing to a manager, but after Saturday's match Ron Atkinson and Joe Fagan were united in their admiration for the displays of Manchester United's Paul McGrath and Graeme Hogg.

McGrath, quick and possessing the spring-heeled athleticism of a young Gordon McQueen, gave a particularly commanding performance. As Atkinson said: "Before the game I wondered about how people like him would handle the situation. After all, it was his first domestic semi-final and he was against the European champions. But he played as if it were a testimonial match."

At 25, McGrath is five years older than Hogg. He arrived at Old Trafford from the Dublin club St. Patrick's Athletic three years ago. He was against the European champions. But he played as if it were a testimonial match.

United's style under Atkinson, employing those dedicated ball players Strachan and Olsen on the flanks, places a heavy burden on any back four. But McGrath and Hogg coped especially well in the League match at Anfield, which United won 1-0, and again on Saturday the Liverpool players found difficulty in breaking them down.

"I don't normally take much notice of the opposition," said McGrath, but his United's central-backs stood out for their strength and determination. I was very impressed."

Hogg will probably never have his Irish partner's sure touch. But the powerful, uncomplicated young Scot has improved steadily since coming into the side at the beginning of last year. He has already played for the Scotland Under-21 side and, at his current rate of progress, may become a candidate for the senior squad.

Certainly the thought occurred during Saturday's high-pressure combat that partnership between Hogg and Liverpool's composed, highly experienced Hansen might be more effective for Scotland than the Aberdeen combination of McLeish and Miller, which was so starkly exposed against Wales in Glasgow last month.

● Hooligans fired flare-guns at United supporters during the United/Liverpool tie, and the United winger Jesper Olsen was hit in the face by a missile while taking a corner. Two fans were stabbed, two policemen injured and 46 people arrested. At the Everton/Luton semi-final, police made about 100 arrests as fighting started after the final whistle.

Robert Armstrong — Everton 2, Luton 1 (a.e.t.)

Extra sting in Everton's tail

EVERTON moved a step closer to England's first League and FA Cup double since 1971 with a resilient victory over Luton Town that owed everything to the spirit of blood and iron that served them so well in Munich last week.

There was abundant sympathy at Villa Park for the Luton losers, who came within five minutes of a Wembley final on May 18 but by the end of extra-time, Everton's superior professional football had won everyone's ungrudging respect.

Like Liverpool who also proved they possess a sharp sting in the tail, Howard Kendall's splendidly balanced side have the priceless habit of scoring late goals which simultaneously destroy their opponent's moral and revive their own spirits. Derek Mountfield, who headed a 15th-minute winner on Saturday, also snatched an 84th-minute equaliser against Ipswich in last month's quarter-final. A year ago Adrian Heath scored a 117th-minute winner against Southampton in the semi-final at Highbury.

Such timing suggests Everton possess that will to win without which no club can lay a persuasive claim to greatness. Perhaps the humiliation of living almost in the shadow of Liverpool, constantly mocked by years of Anfield success, has injected steel into Everton's soul.

Like their rivals, Everton invest in good players rather than keeping cash in the bank and when they arrive, avoid confusing them with too much coaching.

Instead, the emphasis is on accurate passing and close support for the man on the ball. Tackling decisively without conceding dangerous free-kicks, allied to the ability to exploit set-pieces, helps towards a powerful style that looks deceptively simple to emulate.

These factors helped to explain why Everton bounced back from an appalling first-half performance to score for 40 minutes in the second, and finally killed off Luton towards the end of a gruelling two hours. Not the least surprising aspect of Everton's victory were the mediocre performances of Gray, Steven and Stevens.

Even Reid required well over an hour to stamp his influence on the game, while the centre-backs, Ratcliffe and Mountfield, were fortunate to escape the first half with a one-goal deficit. As David Pleat remarked: "The wonderful thing for me as a manager, was that after 10 minutes I knew my players had not frozen. At least our fans are going home knowing that our players did not let them down."

Pleat had been forced to leave the Cup-tied Preece and Nicholas out of midfield, but Turner and the 19-year-old Parker linked up with Hill to form a compact, creative unit with pace, vision and finishing power. Hill, who scored with a spectacular

18-yard drive off the right-hand post late in the first half, came within a whisker of giving Luton a 2-0 lead with a hard low drive shortly after the interval. If Southall had not made an excellent one-handed stop, the Cup could have easily drifted away from Everton in the high winds that swept Villa Park. The keeper also made a crucial save at the feet of Nwajiolobi.

Pleat insisted that Luton played deep in the final half-hour because Everton's pressure forced them back, but it seemed a tactical error for the back four not to have moved up quickly and condensed space around the halfway line.

Reid was given too much time to make his wily incursions through the middle, while the industrious Bracewell — Everton's most

THE ITALIAN title race was thrown open yesterday when Verona were beaten 2-1 at home by Torino — only the leaders' second defeat of the season. Verona, who missed a penalty immediately before Verona's scissor-kick opener for the visitors, are four points clear of Juventus, Internazionale and Sampdoria, for whom Graeme Souness scored a long-range goal in the defeat of Milan. There are five games left.

consistent player on the day — gradually opened up the flank. The workload imposed on Foster and Donaghy, who both defended admirably, grew to breaking point.

Nevertheless there was a whiff of controversy about the equaliser. Jimmy Hill's assertion on Match of the Day that Foster leaned on Mountfield was hardly demonstrated by the referee, even though the referee awarded a direct free-kick 25 yards out. Sheedy's left-footed kick curled wickedly through the Luton wall away from Sealey's despairing fingers, and bounced into the corner of the net.

Extra-time cruelly proved that Luton were a spent force. The injured Hartford, who received a pain-killing injection in his ankle during the interval, was replaced by the 33-year-old Moss but Everton were irresistible with Gray and Reid denied by only desperate goalmouth clearances.

With five minutes remaining, another cunning free-kick by Sheedy from the left found the head of Mountfield who rose high to score from six yards. It was the Everton defender's 10th goal of the season — another example of the team's all-round power.

As Luton trudged off at the end to face a grim battle against relegation, the crisp straw-boaters of their supporters suddenly looked damp and full of holes.

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RUGBY LEAGUE

Paul Fitzpatrick — St Helens 30, Hull KR 14

Meninga rocks Rovers

There is still some life left yet in the Slalom of the Championship. St Helens, knowing that nothing less than victory would be adequate at Knowlsey Road yesterday, only collected the spoils and left Hull KR, who have four games left against Saints' three.

By the time the referee had got through the referee's double changes there was little doubt which side would win in this contest. Harrison, aged 27, and Speckman, 18, were given their first games in a pack missing five established players — Simms a substitute, while where Clary and Robinson were also absent.

Injuries had thus placed an intolerable burden on Rovers. And although they battled tenaciously in a first half in which a stiff wind in their faces was an additional handicap, they crumbled in the second half. Meninga was the omnipotent figure in this period and collected three tries.

The first half was a faded affair in which players from both sides moved in desperate need of the close season. It was to Rovers' credit nevertheless, that they restrained St Helens to a single try. Led by Meninga, while producing a good try themselves through Frohm, his 38th of the season, just before half-time.

An interval deficit then, of 10-0, was creditable for the visitors and now to see how Rovers would use the strong wind. They used it extremely badly, looking to have only the slightest of tactical policies, and a number of promising positions giving away silly penalties.

Within 15 minutes of the restart Meninga had surged over for two tries and by the hour had collected his third. Bruce Miller and Lydiate stirred memories of the previous Monday when Whelan had embarrassed St Helens with late goals, but in between Meninga's dangerous Platt had scored his eighth try in four games, to assure Saints the most comfortable of wins. Day played his part in the win by handing another five goals in awkward conditions.

St Helens: Womersley, Leger, Allen, Whelan, Day, Armstrong, J. Smith, Burke, Atkinson, Foster, Platt, Hoggerty (Forster, Brown).

Hull KR: Palmerston, B. Miller, Lydiate, Frohm, Whelan, Miller, Day, Armstrong, J. Smith, Burke, Atkinson, Foster, Platt, Hoggerty (Forster, Brown).

Referee: J. Martin (Hastings).

ROUND-UP

Wigan woe as Graham doubles up

While the First Division's top two were locking horns at Knowlsey Road, Challenge Cup finalists Wigan and Hull experienced wildly differing fortunes yesterday.

Wigan's last, lingering hopes of the title disappeared after a second-half collapse at home to relegated Hunslet. Wigan led 16-8 at the break, but two Hal Graham tries turned the game.

Hull's third match at Castleford in seven days ended in another victory for the patched-up home side against the team they defeated in the Cup semi-final. The visitors again led for long periods, only for Hull to clinch victory in the last 10 minutes, with two tries and two goals.

Leeds, already assured of a top-four place, killed off Hull's hopes of qualifying for the Premiership and Premier League by a 10-0 victory.

Warrington joined Bradford as the only team to lose to Warrington this season. Despite an interval lead, the Cumbrians ran in six tries, with two each for centreman Thompson and winger Ian Bower, to leave Reg Bowdler's side still looking over their shoulders at Barrow who did their own cause no good at all by leaking seven tries at Widnes.

In the Second Division, there were big wins for three of the sides hoping to accompany Saints into the Premiership — York, and Swindon — but Carlisle, with game hand, stay in the hunt after scraping through at Rochdale.

The game broke new ground at Harrow, of all places — when Fulham took on Whitehaven at the Woodhouse soccer ground. Fewer than 300 watched the 10-0 draw, but Fulham will go ahead with plans to stage their attractive eve-of-Cup final visit from Weymouth at the same venue on May 2.

● Garry Bishop, the Oldham scrum-half, has flown to Brisbane to join Northern Suburbs for the summer. His clubmate Nick Worrall, who toured Australia with Great Britain last year, will join Bishop's Wigan Oldham's season is over.

Russell Thomas — Portsmouth 1, Birmingham City 3

Geddis punctures Pompey pride

A BITTER wind and Birmingham swept through Portsmouth on Saturday, blowing aside Fratton Park's promotion-anticipating glee. Pompey's view of the First Division, not sighted for 26 years, receded in the course of this twin buffeting.

Portsmouth's manager, Alan Ball, issued the provocative pre-match message to his players: "If we beat them we bury them" but it was Portsmouth who were consigned to the deep. It was a highly professional job by Birmingham, who contained and countered their way to a round dozen of away victories and took second place from Pompey.

Afterwards, Ball spoke of Birmingham's "strength and discipline," preferring not to discuss the defensive mistakes that laid his side open to their first defeat in 12 games. Blake,

captain for the day against his old club in Kennedy's absence, and goalkeeper Knight will in particular ponder their part in the close-range hat-trick plundered by Geddis which took his season's total to 21.

Errors should not detract from the performance of Geddis, whose physical presence and persistence epitomised his side's as he neatly converted a cross for the first goal, forced the second over the line and jabbed the third in with his studs. That contribution was matched by the 30-year-old Daly, who cunningly created all three.

Portsmouth, wind-assisted in the first half, blew their chance in that period. Dillo, roused, Fraton, roused, a crowd of the season with a clever curling free-kick against a post and raised the decibels with a stumble and then a well-placed shot past Seaman's left

hand for the equaliser against his former club. But after Webb, failing to find his prolific Easter scoring form, and then Hilaire hesitated over a double opportunity, the Portsmouth sound subsided.

SCORERS: Portsmouth: Dillo (9 min). Birmingham: Geddis (1, 21, 72). Referee: J. Martin (Hastings).

● Brighton enhanced their promotion prospects with a last-minute victory at Notts County yesterday. County went ahead through Pedro Richards's 61st-minute header, but Gary O'Reilly headed the equaliser from Brighton's first corner 10 minutes later. Another header from a corner, by Dutchman Hans Kraay, sealed the home side's fifth consecutive defeat.

RESULTS

FA CUP — Semi-Finals: Luton 1, Everton 2 (a.e.t.)		SECOND DIVISION — Saturday 2, Huddersfield 1, Cardiff 1, Shrewsbury 2, Gillingham 0		THIRD DIVISION — Southampton 4, Walsall 1		FOURTH DIVISION — Crewe 1, Bury 0	
Luton 1, Everton 2 (a.e.t.)		Cardiff 1, Shrewsbury 2, Gillingham 0		Walsall 1, Walsall 2, Walsall 0		Bury 0, Bury 1, Bury 0	
Cardiff 1, Shrewsbury 2, Gillingham 0		Cardiff 1, Shrewsbury 2, Gillingham 0		Cardiff 1, Shrewsbury 2, Gillingham 0		Cardiff 1, Shrewsbury 2, Gillingham 0	
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BBC-1	BBC-2	ITV London	Channel 4	Radio 1	Radio 2	Radio 3	World Service
6 00 Ceefax A.M. 6 50 Breakfast Time: 9 20 Pages from Ceefax. 10 30 Play School. 10 50 Pages from Ceefax. 12 30 News after Noon. 1 45 Ceefax. 2 00 Family History. 2 25 Streetwise. 2 50 Songs of Praise from St. Paul's Church, Bedford. 3 25 World Snooker: World Professional Championship from Sheffield. 3 53 Regional news (except London and Scotland). 4 30 Bertha. 4 50 Captain Caveman. 5 00 Ceefax. 5 25 John Craven's Newsround. 5 50 Blue Peter. 5 55 Grange Hill. Ceefax sub-titles.	6 30 24 am. Open University. 9 00 Pages from Ceefax. 10 25 World Snooker: World Professional Championship from Sheffield. 10 50 Pages from Ceefax. 12 30 News after Noon. 1 45 Ceefax. 2 00 Family History. 2 25 Streetwise. 2 50 Songs of Praise from St. Paul's Church, Bedford. 3 25 World Snooker: World Professional Championship from Sheffield. 3 53 Regional news (except London and Scotland). 4 30 Bertha. 4 50 Captain Caveman. 5 00 Ceefax. 5 25 John Craven's Newsround. 5 50 Blue Peter. 5 55 Grange Hill. Ceefax sub-titles.	6 15 am Good Morning Britain. 9 25 News Headlines. 10 45 The Gift of Earth. 11 10 Fabulous Funnies. 11 30 About Britain. 12 00 Alphabet Zoo. 12 10 pm Left. 12 30 Baby & Co. 1 00 News. 1 20 Thames News. 1 30 Film: Long Journey Back. 1978 drama with Stephanie Zimbalist, Mike Connors, Cloris Leachman. 3 25 News Headlines. 3 30 The Young Doctors. 4 00 Alphabet Zoo. 4 15 Banting. 4 20 He-Man and Masters of the Universe. 4 45 Dramarama. Oracle sub-titles. 5 15 Different Strokes. 5 45 NEWS; weather. 6 00 THAMES NEWS. 6 25 HELP! with Viv Taylor Gee. 6 35 CROSSROADS. 7 00 WHAT'S MY LINE. Eamonn Andrews introduces more odd jobs. 7 30 CORONATION STREET. Oracle sub-titles. 8 00 ROLL OVER BERTHOVEN. Back only the briefest of intervals for a second series, the Marks and Gran sitcom finds piano teacher Belinda living in with her rock star lover - a situation incompatible, reckon the Church Committee, with her role as organist. But then comes a development which forces the worthies to backpedal... Lizzy Goddard, Nigel Planer the pair. 8 30 WORLD IN ACTION. Now that Panorama is in a late slot, it's possible to watch both the night's major current affairs programmes. Which enables all those interested in the surrogate mother issue to get a double view (and those not so interested get other choices). The Granada programme has film of a Los Angeles clinic where three human embryos are being implanted in a woman's womb after eight months in a deep freeze. They were created in a laboratory dish from the sperm and eggs of a childless couple - but they will be carried by a surrogate mother. 9 00 CELEBRITY: Part 3. Final, torrid episode of the Texas-set mini series. 10 00 NEWS AT TEN; weather. 10 30 CELEBRITY continued and concluded. 11 45 INTERNATIONAL ENTERTAINERS. Another concert double bill, featuring The Drifters and Bertice Reading. 12 40 NIGHT THOUGHTS with Mathoor Krishnamurti. Close.	2 30 Vietnam: The Ten Thousand Day War. 22: The Prisoners. 3 00 Their Lordships' House. Live coverage of the debate on the Local Government Bill to abolish the GLC and the Metropolitan authorities. 4 50 Isaura the Slave Girl. Soap opera from Brazil. 5 30 I COULD DO THAT. 1: Young People in Business. Four young entrepreneurs from the North-east, each with a bright idea they want to develop. 6 00 WHERE IN THE WORLD? Ray Alan hosts another round of the travel quiz. 6 30 ATHOS: Images of Faith. Following Good Friday's film on the monastic communities of Mount Athos, this sequel records the great display of Byzantine paintings to be found there. 7 00 CHANNEL FOUR NEWS. 7 50 Comment by Czech journalist Karel Kyncl. Weather. 8 00 BROOKSIDE. 8 30 MANN'S BEST FRIENDS. A chaotic household of tenants and animals, loosely administered by the feckless Mr Mann (Barry Stanton) is the setting for this new sitcom, named by the experienced Roy Clarke. 9 00 END OF EMPIRE. 1: The Beginning of the End. Forty years ago Britain ruled over more people and more territory than any imperial power in the history of the world. The story of the evolution of that power in the years since the war is traced, country by country, in Granada's massive new history project. 10 00 WOOLDRIDGE AT THE MASTERS. Sports writer and golf addict, Ian Wooldridge, offers his impressions of a week in Augusta, Georgia, formed during his first visit to the US Masters tourney. 10 45 TENNIS: The WCT Finals. Simon Reed, David Lloyd with live satellite coverage of the big money singles decider in Dallas. 12 30 Close.	6 00 Adrian John. 7 00 Mike Read. 9 00 Shona Barnes. 10 00 Bruce Forsyth. 10 30 Steve Wright. 10 50 Bruno Brookes. 7 30 Janice Long. 10 45 12 00 John Peel.	4 00 am Howard Pearce. 6 00 Bill Rennells. 8 00 Ken Bruce. 10 30 Jimmy Young. 1 00 David Jacobs. 2 00 Gloria Hunniford. 3 00 Music All the Way. 4 00 David Hamilton. 5 00 John Dunn. 6 00 Alan Dell. Dances Band Days. Big Band Era. 9 00 Humphrey Lyttelton. 10 00 The Name's Game. 10 30 Non-Stop Stutz. 11 00 Brian Mathew. 1 00 am. Charles Novak. 2 00 Folk on 2. 4 45 approx. Big Right Special Live commentary on the World Middleweight fight between Marvin Hagler and Thomas Hearns.	6 55 Weather. 7 00 News: Morning Concert. 7 05 News: This Week's Composer: Hindemith, Boston, Ragtime (Jan Marcol, piano; String Quartet No 2 (Kreutzer Quartet); Kammermusik No 1 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 2 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 3 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 4 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 5 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 6 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 7 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 8 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 9 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 10 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 11 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 12 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 13 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 14 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 15 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 16 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 17 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 18 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 19 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 20 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 21 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 22 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); No 23 (Ensemble 13 Baden-Baden); 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White paper may urge more vetting and less immunity

Plans to exert greater controls over diplomats

By David Rose

New measures to deal with crimes committed by diplomats, including the vetting of all foreign embassy staff before they are allowed to live in Britain, are expected in a white paper to be published soon.

They have been drawn up in response to the Commons foreign affairs select committee report in January, which was itself initiated by the murder of a policeman by a diplomat attached to the Libyan People's Bureau.

The committee's investigations disclosed 546 cases over the last 10 years where diplomats had committed crimes normally meriting at least six-month prison sentences but had not been charged after claiming diplomatic immunity.

Besides the vetting of all staff after the submission of a biography, the committee called for the scanning of diplomatic baggage and the imposition of ceilings on the number of staff allowed at embassies where diplomats had committed serious offences.

Last night, Foreign Office sources suggested that the pro-

vision of biographies would not be a great innovation, as ambassadors and heads of missions already have to provide them.

There have already been moves to limit staff at embassies and send home those accused of offences without the possibility of their being replaced, and the sources said that the white paper may go further.

Such a course would not contravene the Vienna Convention on diplomatic privilege, to which Britain is a signatory. Neither, in certain circumstances, was it thought that electronic scanning of diplomatic baggage would automatically breach the convention. Changes would be introduced only if there was no fear of retaliation from other countries.

Since the Libyan bureau killing there have been other measures to curb offences by diplomats. A series of proposals aims to cut by nearly a quarter the 6,000 cars in London with diplomatic licence plates, which left untended on double yellow lines, contravening significantly to parking and traffic problems.

Victorian values attacked

Continued from page one return to the fray with the bishop over the lecture in which Dr Jenkins put forward his proposals for a wages policy.

Many of Bishop Jenkins's views will be regarded as reasonable alternatives to present government's economic policies, but there will be resentment among Tory Party supporters about his repeated attacks on Victorian attitudes. He said: "In the name of God and for the sake of our humanity we must insist that we cannot go backward into a 19th century version of the 19th century — that way destruction and misery lie."

Thatcher set to turn on critics

Continued from page one on unemployment and the need to rebuild the economy. Mrs Thatcher is understood to be adamant that she was right to comment on the miners' strike during her seven-month tour, and that the Opposition were guilty of breaking the political tradition of not commenting on prime ministerial missions abroad while they are still going on.

On her way home yesterday, Mrs Thatcher, in a shimmering blue, ankle-length dress, received a warm welcome in Saudi Arabia.

Largely recovered from the cold which had dogged her for 48 hours, she looked her jaunty self again.

£15bn backlog on council maintenance

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

The government-appointed Audit Commission has warned that present levels of local authority spending are inadequate even to maintain the present unsatisfactory state of council housing, schools and roads.

In a report published today it notes that local authority capital spending has fallen by more than 40 per cent in real terms since the oil crisis in 1973.

It suggests that there is a backlog of maintenance work on council assets of £15 billion, that the backlog is growing by about £1 billion a year and that renovation will soon become prohibitively expensive.

The commission calculates

that local authority spending is likely to decline from 75.5 billion last year to just over £3 billion in 1990. However, the commission avoids saying that public borrowing and expenditure should be increased to avert a collapse, a conclusion which would be politically unacceptable to the Government.

Instead, it suggests that councils could do more with their own resources if they were freed from the Government's present system of capital investment controls.

"The study reveals that the present system does not achieve the level of annual control over local authority spending which the Government would like and which is its primary objective," the report says.

Councils' under-spent govern-

ment targets by £529 million in 1981/2 and £570 million in 1982/3, then over-spent by £368 million in 1983/4 and an estimated £300 million in 1984/5. Although these discrepancies almost balance, they have played havoc with the Government's planning totals, causing abrupt changes in policy.

The commission also says that investment has been wasted by delays to projects, pressure to spend before the year end, failure to plan ahead and abrupt curbs in programmes.

It lists cases such as the unnamed council whose officers accepted tender prices 30 per cent above normal during the Government's drive to get more investment just before the last election. As the council's officers explained: "We had this money to get rid of by March. The priority was:

"Can you do it in time?"

The report gives examples of bureaucratic waste caused by Government's control over specific projects. "The current very complex arrangements inevitably result in weak local accountability without delivering the desired controls. They hold the near-certain prospect of continued waste and inefficiency on an unacceptable scale as well as of continued overspending against Government targets," the report says.

Although it does not put a figure on present levels of waste, Mr John Banham, the commission's chief executive, said: "On the basis of this evidence we could well be looking at wasted capital expenditure measured in hundreds of millions of pounds."

The commission says that suggested reforms outside its remit. But the report suggests that the Government should abandon rigid annual control to allow councils to plan ahead for three to five years.

Councils should be allowed to increase rents to "economic" levels and plough some of this back into building and repair. The political consequences of such a move, including tenants' ability to pay and the extra burden on the DHSS through increased housing benefit, are not addressed.

The commission also suggests that councils should be free to invest the proceeds of future sales of assets, although Mr Banham recognises that the accumulated capital receipts of £5 billion pose a danger to the Government's control of the economy.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, welcomed

the report as a contribution to work which his department is doing to reform the system of controlling council capital spending.

"I announced last September that I would invite the local authority associations to join in a review of the system. The commission's report will help that review, which is being pushed forward vigorously," he said.

The commission has concentrated on the local viewpoint: my review has to look also at the national economic interest. Mr Jenkin said he could not go along with the report's comments about levels of spending, but he welcomed the conclusions about the need for councils to generate more funds internally in order to reduce their reliance on new borrowing.

Granada refutes Street gossip

By Dennis Barker

A ROW worthy of Emma Sharpley or Albert Tadiou at their ripe and resounding best has broken out over the future of the 24-year-old Granada TV serial Coronation Street — said by one of its former writers yesterday to be on the verge of demolition by bulldozers because it was out of touch with modern lives and problems.

The revelation from Esther Rose, a veteran with 12 years on the programme, brought an angry response from Granada. A spokesman said: "This is absolutely a fantasy. There is no plan at all to close this country's most popular programme."

Can you imagine why they would do that? Just to prove this is a fantasy we are just about to hold a long-term conference for programmes in 1986."

The series, with 20 million viewers and a permanent place among the weekly list of top 10 popular programmes, is doomed, according to Miss Rose, after a series of secret meetings by the television company's bosses.

"The programme is an immediate production, not a soap opera which to me means something shoddy," she said. "But it is installed in a time or place that never was on land or sea except the womb. There is no sex or violence, they give an odd nod to money, and then they always get back to work again, and people have affairs but go back to one another — that is all."

Coronation Street could not go on in the face of the attack by the BBC's new serial East-Enders, showing real life in city centres including black and Asian citizens, and from Granada's own The Practice, the medical centre serial dealing with vices, abortions and other subjects never mentioned in the Rover's Return.

Two secret meetings took place where the show's demise had been discussed. One was on October 30, not at Granada's Manchester studios but at the Midland Hotel.

A few days later, Lord Bernstein, Granada's 85-year-old founder, now living in Bermuda, was unusually in the mood. He was asked: "Had the secret vote on whether such a long-running serial could be axed. He favoured its demise."



Mourners at the funeral in South Africa of four blacks killed in recent unrest in the Eastern Cape carry away one of several people injured when police opened fire with shotguns and tear gas.

Todd agrees to a re-run of the transport workers' union ballot

Continued from page one

day? Let's get the thing dealt with as quickly as possible so that we can get it over before we have our conference."

"I cancelled my arrangements why doesn't he cancel his? It's the height of impudence to say to the general secretary, 'I have got other pressing business, I can't see you until Thursday'. I will have to tell the executive that this just isn't on."

Mr Evans said he could not say whether there would have to be an inquiry until he had just Mr Wright and put his allegations to officials in the regions concerned.

Mr Wright said he had told Mr Evans's aide that he would not be able to see him before Thursday because he was deal-

ing with a crisis over the closure of BR refinery at Llandarcy involving at least 700 jobs and also had urgent disciplinary matters arising from the docks strike last year that he could not put off.

He had undertaken not to make any comment on the ballot allegations until he had seen Mr Evans.

The SDP leader, Dr David Owen, yesterday urged the Government to suspend all union workplace ballots on the confirmation of political levies because of the TGWU controversy.

He said the TGWU was using exactly the same system for the levy ballot as it had used for the election. He suggested that the Certification Officer, the Government's official overseer of union rules and finances, should investi-

gate the TGWU election ballot as part of his statutory responsibility to approve procedures for the political fund ballots.

Mr Evans said that the Certification Officer was welcome to investigate the election, but added: "Why not have postal ballots for everything, including the election of Dr Owen?"

There are about 30 million entitled to vote in general elections and 10 million entitled to vote in union elections and he wants to treat us as a class apart."

CB man killed

A CB radio enthusiast, Stephen Grindig, aged 27, of Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, died early yesterday when an aerial he was putting up touched power cables.

Brittan unlikely to authorise Hindley release

By Seymour Moline

The Moors murderer, Myra Hindley, has been recommended for release on parole in the first official review of her case since she was jailed for life in 1966 for the killing of 10-year-old boy and a teenage girl.

The recommendation that she should be released on "life licence" — which the Home Office has refused to confirm — was made by a local review committee in the first stage of the parole review procedure.

The papers outlining the local review committee's case that Ms Hindley should be released have been sent to the parole board, which will then make its own recommendation to the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, who has the final say.

It is widely expected that Mr Brittan will not agree to Ms Hindley's release, whatever the parole board's view. The Home Secretary said last month that the fact that Ms Hindley and her partner in the killings, Mr Ian Brady, were up for parole did not mean that they had met, or were near to meeting, the period of detention "necessary for retribution and deterrence."

Mr Geoffrey Dickens, the Tory MP for Littleborough and Saddleworth — close to where the killings took place — said yesterday that he was "quietly confident" after talking to Mr Brittan that Ms Hindley would stay behind bars.

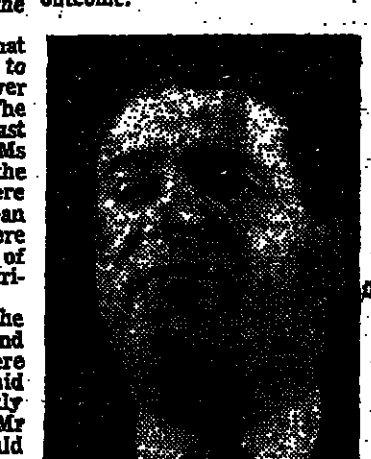
"If Myra Hindley was released I think she would be killed," he said. "I don't think

there is any doubt about that."

The five-member local review committee which recommended Ms Hindley's release is made up of people who live near Cookham Wood prison, near Rotherham in Kent, where she is serving her sentence.

Ms Hindley was interviewed by a member of the committee as part of the investigation. She is regarded as a model prisoner, has apparently converted to Catholicism and has successfully studied for an Open University degree.

Lord Longford, who has taken a close interest in Ms Hindley and her case for many years, said last night: "My task is to keep my mouth closed, my fingers crossed and to keep praying for a happy outcome."



Leon Brittan: period of retribution 'not met'

Missing cadets found safe

Four army cadets from Hamilton, Lanarkshire, and a captain missing overnight in the mountains of Argyll were found safe and well yesterday. The cadets, three girls and a boy, were on a hill walking trip when they got into difficulties in bad weather above Loch Long. An army sergeant with the party went for help and pinpointed their position for the rescue team.

Card collectors' day of deals

Collectors from all over Britain gathered in London yesterday to wheel and deal in cigarette cards at the annual convention of the Cartophilic Society. For most people it is merely an enjoyable hobby but at auction a single card has sold for £300 and a set of £2,000, said the society's spokesman, Mr John Walt.

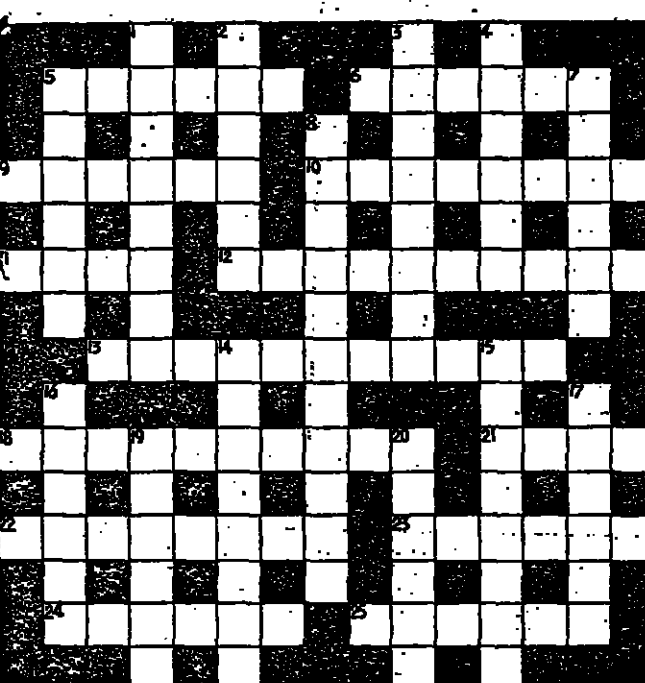
New Atlantic record set

Round-the-world yachtsman Robin Knox-Johnston broke his own British record for crossing the Atlantic by 15 hours when he arrived off the Lizard yesterday morning in the 60ft catamaran, British Airways 1.

Mr Knox-Johnston and his four crew set the record of 10 days 14 hours and 18 minutes, returning from a race from Malaga to the Dominican Republic.

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,210

CRISPA



ACROSS

- 5 Mark understood what could divert young people (6).
- 6 Urges a reorganisation of tools (6).
- 9 Test for gold distribution (6).
- 10 A bit of journalistic work written on the quiet (8).
- 11 Capital growth (4).
- 12 Changes are good — try being disparaging (10).
- 13 He's used to working on a personal basis (11).
- 14 The aim of lots is to be disagreeable (10).
- 21 Bellow for the right blade (4).
- 22 Solitary broadcast favouring a monarch (8).
- 23 The good man in a rush appears relaxed (6).

DOWN

- 1 Investigation made when pressure built the church (8).
- 2 It's unfortunate about everything going for a song (6).
- 3 Get a dour eccentric really (6).
- 4 To stop the use of some insecticides is thought advisable (6).
- 5 Call for a comedian (6).
- 7 Play an example to acquire a household god (6).
- 8 The right way to take things (11).
- 14 Warning the girl affected to carry a key (5).
- 15 Under pressure to give up sweets (8).
- 16 They will present the new leader indoors (6).
- 17 Getting obsessive about drink as a gift (6).
- 19 A stone of fish after making some deduction (6).
- 20 Be a sheepish creature and subject to attack (4,2).

SOLUTION TO EASTER DOUBLE PUZZLE

Winners of this week's £25 prizes are: Barratt, of 52 Clive Avenue, St-Annes-on-Sea, Lancashire, and Mrs J. Waldren, of 3 Falkland House, 44 Norfolk Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire. Runners-up (£10 book token each) are: Julia Barnshaw, of 33 Townscliff Lane, Mellor, Stockport; Mrs B. M. Smart, of 15 Thornfield Road, Middlesbrough; Matthew Lovell, of 18 Quay Street, Newport, Isle of Wight; J. E. Hobson, of 59 Knowley Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire; and Mrs B. Taylor, of 33 Hillhouse Drive, Billericay, Essex.

THE WEATHER

Cloudy after bright start

A FRONTAL trough of low pressure will move eastwards across most areas today but will be only a weak feature in the south.

London, SE. E. Breeze. A little rain in the morning. A little rain in the afternoon. A little rain in the evening. A little rain in the night.

SW. Wind. A little rain in the morning. A little rain in the afternoon. A little rain in the evening. A little rain in the night.

SE. Wind. A little rain in the morning. A little rain in the afternoon. A little rain in the evening. A little rain in the night.

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SE. Wind. A little rain in the morning. A little rain in the afternoon. A little rain in the evening. A little rain in the night.

AROUND THE WORLD

24-hour reports

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Rain
Atlantic	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Indian	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Pacific	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Arctic	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Antarctic	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15

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AROUND BRITAIN

24-hour reports

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Rain
London	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Birmingham	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Manchester	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Cardiff	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Edinburgh	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15

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SCOTTISH SKI REPORTS

24-hour reports

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Rain
London	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Birmingham	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Manchester	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Cardiff	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Edinburgh	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15

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MANCHESTER READINGS

24-hour reports

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Rain
London	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Birmingham	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Manchester	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Cardiff	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Edinburgh	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15

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SEA PASSAGES

24-hour reports

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Rain
London	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Birmingham	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Manchester	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Cardiff	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Edinburgh	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15

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